The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST 1960

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Principal G. Henton Davies
Regent's Park College
Oxford

The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST, 1960

In the preparation of this edition of the *Book List* I have had the help of the members of the Panel of reviewers appointed by the Society and also of the following scholars : Professors Bič, de Boer, Gerleman, and Hammershaimb, the Revd. D. R. Jones, Professor Noth, Mr. D. Patterson, and Professor T. W. Thacker. To all these I tender my thanks for their co-operation. In addition, I wish to thank those who have drawn my attention to works which might otherwise have escaped my notice. It is impossible for any one man to keep track of all the works published in our field ; and inevitably some works have been overlooked. But the gaps would have been more numerous but for the information supplied by colleagues. My gratitude is also due to the Printer for his patience and ready helpfulness.

The arrangement of the *Book List* corresponds to that of former years. Books suitable for inclusion in school libraries have been marked with an asterisk.

G. W. ANDERSON.

University of Durham.

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G.W.A.	= G. W. Anderson	A.R.J.	= A. R. Johnson
D.R.Ap-T.	= D. R. Ap-Thomas	D.R.J.	= D. R. Jones
J.M.T.B.	= J. M. T. Barton	W.D.McH.	= W. D. McHardy
M.B.	= M. Bič	J.M.	= J. Mauchline
P.A.H.deB.	= P. A. H. de Boer	M.N.	= M. Noth
L.H.B.	= L. H. Brockington	D.P.	= D. Patterson
F.F.B.	= F. F. Bruce	L.A.P.	= L. A. Poore
M.Bu.	= M. Burdess	N.W.P.	= N. W. Porteous
D.D.	= D. Daube	B.J.R.	= B. J. Roberts
G.H.D.	= G. H. Davies	H.H.R.	= H. H. Rowley
G.R.D.	= G. R. Driver	J.N.S.	= J. N. Schofield
G.G.	= G. Gerleman	N.H.S.	= N. H. Snaith
J.G.	= J. Gray	T.W.T.	= T. W. Thacker
E.H.	= E. Hammershaimb	D.W.T.	= D. W. Thomas
A.S.H.	= A. S. Herbert	E.U.	= E. Ullendorff
S.H.H.	= S. H. Hooke	M.W.	= M. Wallenstein

GENERAL

BAUER, J. B. (ed.) : *Bibeltheologisches Wörterbuch.* 1959. Pp. 860. (Verlag Styria, Graz. Price : 239 sch.).

This useful and up-to-date work has already been noticed at some length by a reviewer in *Vetus Testamentum*, Vol. X, pp. 97-99, and I find myself in substantial agreement with his remarks. It is a book that may be said to correspond on a smaller scale to the doctrinal articles of the still-unfinished *Supplément* to the *Dictionnaire de la Bible.* The editor, who is an assistant professor in the Catholic theological faculty at Graz, has collected a team of forty contributors, most of them German or Austrian scholars, with four (H. Cazelles, J. Daniélou, J. de Fraine, and C. Spicq) from France or Belgium. All the articles are printed in German, and most of them show a high degree of competence. A fair sample would be the twenty-three page study of ' Kirche ' by V. Warnach of Maria Laach abbey, which has attached to it five closely printed pages of bibliography. No other book-list approaches this one in length (indeed, some of them are rather scanty) and it may be asked whether the readers of what is admittedly an *Einführung* would not be better served by a list of a few carefully selected items. The emphasis throughout is primarily on words occurring in the New Testament. Some of the articles are manifestly insufficient, even for beginners. ' Prophet ' runs to four pages, ' Knecht Gottes ' to three, and ' Menschensohn ' to a single page. The entry ' Tag des Herrn ' has beside it in brackets the word ' Sonntage '. The editor quite reasonably claims that a work of this character cannot be all-inclusive, but even so there are many omissions that cannot be supplied from the list of ' Stichworte und Verweise ' in the appendix at pp. 857-59. Possibly there may be some change of plan in a second edition, which would make an already serviceable book of even greater value. J.M.T.B.

(BAUMGÄRTEL, F.) : *Festschrift Friedrich Baumgärtel zum* 70. *Geburtstag* 14, *Januar* 1958 *gewidmet von den Mitarbeitern am Kommentar zum Alten Testament* (*KAT*) uberreicht von Johannes Herrmann. Für den Druck herausgegeben von Leonhard Rost. (Erlanger Forschungen, A : 10) 1959. Pp. 200. (Universitätsbibliothek, Erlangen).

This *Festschrift* contains 14 essays and a Bibliography dedicated to Friedrich Baumgärtel on his 70th birthday by colleagues in *Kommentar zum Alten Testament.* The essays all have direct bearing on the Old Testament. There are two close studies of text (Isaiah xiv. 1-23 and xxiii. 1-14) and the other essays include such subjects as Ephod and Choschen, the Reform of Josiah, the chronology of Judges. Of special interest is a rather longer essay than most under the title ' Zur Frage der Wertung und der Geltung alttestamentliche Texte ', which is a study in canonicity. L.H.B.

BEEK, M. A. : *A Journey through the Old Testament* (with a foreword by H. H. Rowley), trans. by A. J. Pomerans. 1959. Pp. 254+8 plates+map on endpaper. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

The Journey begins at dawn, goes along with the Forefathers, becomes an Exodus from Egypt, halts with the Judges, Kings, and Prophets in Canaan, returns from Exile, tarries with Israel's Wisdom and Songs, describes the guide book (the Bible) and ends at Bethlehem. With illustrations and maps an excellent popular introduction to the O.T. G.H.D.

BIČ, M. and SOUČEK, J. B. (ed. by) : *Biblická Konkordance*, parts 15 and 16. *Nevadno-Oltář*. 1959. Pp. 80. (Edice Kalich, Prague ; agents, Artia Ltd., 30 Smečky, Prague. Price : Kčs 10.50 or U.S. $1.10 each part).

This great Concordance, whose special features have been noted in previous *Book Lists*, slowly pursues its way. It still has some way to go before it is complete, but when it is finished Czech readers will have an unrivalled tool for Biblical study. H.H.R.

FRANKE, H. (ed. by) : *Akten des XXIV Internat. Orientalisten-Kongresses, München*, 1957. 1959. Pp. xii+776+Pl. XXI. (Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Franz Steiner Verlag, Wiesbaden).

H. Bardtke : 'Aufgaben der Qumran-Forschung' ; G. Bertram : '. . . die Wiedergabe von schadad und schaddai im Griechischen' ; H. Brunner : 'Gott als Retter im alten Aegypten' ; C. Colpen : 'Werfen die neue Funde vom Toten Meer Licht auf das Verhältnis von iranischer und jüdischer Religion ?' ; H. Ginsberg : 'The Classification of the N-W Semitic Languages' ; W. von Soden : 'Tempus und Modus im Semitischen' ; S. D. Goitein : 'Present State and Problems of the Philological and Historical Research on the Cairo Geniza' ; A. Katsh : 'Hebraica Collections in the USSR' ; B. Kienast : 'Das Personalpronomen der 2. Person im Semitischen' ; W. G. Lambert : '. . . the Babylonian "Poem of the Righteous Sufferer"' ; G. Lanczkowski : 'Aegyptischer Prophetismus im Lichte des A.T.' ; R. Largement : 'L'arbre de vie dans la religion sumérienne' ; J. L. McKenzie : 'The "People of the Land" in the O.T.' ; J. Schildenberger : 'Z. Textkritik v. Ps. 45 (44)' ; K. Schubert : 'D. Messiaslehre i.d. Test. XII Patr. im Lichte d. Text v. Ch. Qumran' ; J. D. W. Watts : 'Remarks on Hebrew Relative Clauses' ; S. Zeitlin : 'The Dead Sea Scrolls'.

That is a bare list of those papers printed in full, or nearly so, which have most relevance for O.T. study. Almost 400 papers were read at the Congress ; the collection of the majority and their publication so soon in this remarkably complete *Acta*, is a further proof of the organizing genius of its secretary-editor. D.R.Ap-T.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band VI, Lieferungen 14, 15, 16. 1959. Band VII, Lieferung 1. 1960. Pp. 320. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 4.60, each Lieferung).

Band VI. Lieferung 14 continues the article on *prophētēs* and, in particular, contains the long section by Friedrich on prophets in the New Testament and the shorter one by the same author on prophets in the early Church. The article on *prōtos*, etc., by Michaelis has its points of interest for Old Testament scholars.

Lieferung 15. The article on *ptōchos*, etc., by Hauck and Bammel contains a section entitled ' The Poor in the Old Testament ' followed by the treatment of the concept by the Rabbis, by Josephus and Philo, in the Inter-Testamental Literature, and a brief section on Qumran. An article on *pylē* by Jeremias is followed by one on *pȳr*, etc., by Lang which is of considerable interest.

Lieferung 16 concludes the article on *pȳr*. A few brief articles intervene and then there come articles on *rabbi*, etc., by Lohse, on *rhabdos*, etc., by Bauernfeind, on *rhaka* by Jeremias, on *rhantizō*, etc., by Hunzinger, on *rhiza* by Maurer, on *rhiptō*, etc., by Bieder, on *rhomphaia* by Michaelis and on *rhyomai* by Kasch, all of which have some relevance for Old Testament scholars.

Band VII, Lieferung 1 is mainly occupied by two long and important articles, viz., *Sabbaton* by Lohse and *Saddoukaios* by Meyer. There is also an article by Staehelin on *sakkos*.

N.W.P.

GALLING, K. (ed. by) : *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. 3. Auflage, Band III, Lieferungen 55-63, Cols. 1153-1805+plates and maps+pp. XXXII. Band IV, Lieferungen 64-68, Cols. 1-384+plates. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Subscription price : DM. 4.20 each Liefering).

In these Lieferungen, which bring the work up to ' Lippe,' the number of articles on or related to the O.T. is relatively small, but they include subjects of central importance. Among the longer articles mention may be made of ' Klagelieder Jeremiä ' (H. J. Kraus) ; ' Knecht Jahwes ' (H. H. Rowley) ; ' Königsbücher ' (R. Bach) ; ' Königtum Gottes ' (J. Hempel); ' Königtum, sakrales ' (W. von Soden) ; ' Krieg im AT ' (H. J. Kraus) ; ' Kultgeschichtliche Methode ' and ' Kultgeschichtliche Schule ' (parts by G. Lanczkowski and C. Westermann) ; ' Kultus ' (S. Mowinckel) ; ' Lade Jahwes ' (E. Kutsch) ; ' Leiden im AT ' (H. Donner) ; ' Levi und Leviten ' (F. Horst) ; ' Leviticus ' (G. Fohrer) ; ' Liebe im AT ' (W. Zimmerli). There are also several brief O.T. articles. The rapid progress of this new edition is most gratifying.

G.W.A.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete, Band V. 1956/57, Heft 1-2. 1959. (Patmos-Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price : DM. 38 or $9.10).

Professor Stier and his colleagues are to be congratulated on reaching the milestone of a fifth volume of this invaluable bibliographical aid. This double Heft contains 1704 entries covering the entire Biblical field and related studies. The items are arranged according to subject ; and there are handy indexes and a clear table of contents. No serious student of Biblical problems can well dispense with this work. G.W.A.

KAPELRUD, A. S. : *Gamle byer og nye stater : Fra en reise i bibelske land.* 1958. Pp. 166+8 plates+1 plan+map on endpaper. (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo).

Professor Kapelrud has a genuine gift of popular exposition ; and in this book he gives an interesting and instructive account of a journey through Bible lands—Syria, the Holy Land itself, Iraq, Syria again, and Lebanon, and finally Egypt. As a travel book alone it makes good reading. But, of course, throughout there are observations on Biblical sites and archaeological discoveries, with an occasional side glance at the international situation. G.W.A.

LASOR, W. S. : *Great Personalities of the Old Testament : Their Lives and Times.* n.d. (1959). Pp. 192. (Fleming H. Revell Company. Westwood, N.J. Price : $3.00).

Eighteen chapters offer character sketches of 14 men and one woman (Ruth). A lively, colloquial series of Bible Class studies specially recommended for popular use. G.H.D.

PALACHE, J. L. : *Sinai en Paran. Opera Minora.* Pp. XII+136+ Portrait. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 15).

Eight essays, first published between 1916 and 1939, are here reprinted with a tribute by Dr. Max Reisel. ' Concerning Weeping in the Jewish Religion ' is in German, ' The Ebed-Jahveh Enigma in Pseudo-Isaiah ' is in English ; the remainder are in Dutch, being ' Three Passages in the Book of Job ', ' The Character of the Old Testament Narrative ', ' The Sabbath-Idea outside Judaism ', ' Gentile Customs ', ' The Significance of Mice in I Sam. 6 ', and ' The Change in Meaning of Words in Hebrew (Semitic) and other Languages '. A scripture reference adds to the usefulness of the book. Palache's theories were always ingenious and interesting, but not uniformly convincing. D.R.Ap-T.

VON RAD, G. : *Gesammelte Studien zum Alten Testament* (Theologische Bücherei : Neudrücke und Berichte aus dem 20. Jahrhundert, Band 8. Altes Testament). 1958. Pp. 312. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, Munich. Price : by subscription, DM. 10.80 ; separately, DM. 12).

This is a handy collection of some important works by von Rad, many of which appeared in periodicals not easily acces-

sible or in publications which are no longer available ; they have not been revised for the purpose of this re-publication. Pride of place is given in it to his ' Das formgeschichtliche Problem des Hexateuch ' which was noted in the *Book List* for 1938. Two other works of some length are ' Der Anfang der Geschichtsschreibung in alten Israel ', and ' Zelt und Lade ' which examines the significance in Israel's religious history of these two traditional features and the relation of the one to the other. The other articles which are included in the collection are short in extent but deal with interesting and often important points. ' Verheissenes Land und Jahwes Land im Hexateuch ' illustrate an interesting characteristic of the O.T. that promises, when they are fulfilled historically, are not regarded as now realised but remain as promises in a modified form or with a new meaning ; ' Es ist noch eine Ruhe vorhanden dem Volke Gottes ' investigates the theological significance of God's promise of rest to His people ; ' Das theologische Problem des alttestamentlichen Schöpfungsglaubens ' considers the relationship of the O.T. belief in Yahweh's choice and salvation of Israel with the belief in the God of Creation ; and ' " Gerechtigkeit " und " Leben " in der Kultsprache der Psalmen ' examines the doctrine in some passages of the Psalms of Yahweh as the Giver of life, as man's Portion in the land of the living and his Deliverer from death. The titles of not a few of the articles indicate their subject quite clearly, e.g., ' Die Stadt auf dem Berge ', ' Die deuteronomistische Geschichtstheologie in den Königsbüchern ', and ' Die levitische Predigt in den Büchern der Chronik ' ; but ' Das Judäische Königsritual ' has specific reference to the significance of the anointing of Solomon and Joash of Judah. This note gives an indication of the range of material offered here but does not exhaust the list. J.M.

ROWLEY, H. H. : *The Changing Pattern of Old Testament Studies.* (Peake Lecture, 1959.) 1959. Pp. 32. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 2s. 6d.).

This is a comprehensive survey of the more important changes which have taken place in Old Testament study during the past few decades. Special attention is devoted to literary criticism, the history of religion, and Old Testament and Biblical Theology. Though short, this lecture contains a remarkable range of material, skilfully arranged to give the reader a true perspective. G.W.A.

The Sacral Kingship/La regalità sacra. Contributions to the central theme of the VIIIth International Congress for the History of Religions (Rome, April, 1955). (Supplements to *Numen*, IV). Published with the help of the *Giunta Centrale per gli Studi Storici*, Rome. 1959. Pp. XVI+748+21 figs. on 8 plates. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 55).

The volume is divided into the following sections : I. Historical Introduction. Phenomenology. Psychology (pp. 1-80),

II. Non-literate Peoples (pp. 81-148), III. Far East. India. Iran (pp. 149-258), IV. Ancient Egypt (pp. 259-280), V. Israel (pp. 281-366), VI. Greece and Rome (pp. 367-434), VII. Christianity (pp. 435-632), VIII. Pre-christian Europe (pp. 633-734), and IX. Islam (pp. 735-748).

As the question of divine kingship has for long been prominent in O.T. research it is of great importance to have it treated by specialists in fields other than the O.T. as well as by O.T. scholars. One notes, however, that of Israel's neighbours Egypt is discussed in only some 20 pages ; and Babylon fares even worse, since no section is devoted to it.

In the section on Israel S. Mowinckel has written on ' General Oriental and Specific Israelite Elements in the Israelite Conception of the Sacral Kingdom ' (pp. 283-293), A. S. Kapelrud on ' King David and the Sons of Saul ' (pp. 294-301), J. Hempel on ' Herrschaftsform und Ichbewusstsein ' (pp. 302-315), M. Bič on ' Das erste Buch des Psalters. Eine Thronbesteigungsfestliturgie ' (pp. 316-332), J. Coppens on ' Les apports du psaume CX (vulg. CIX) à l'idéologie royale Israélite ' (pp. 333-348), M. A. Beek on ' Hasidic Conceptions of Kingship in the Maccabean Period ' (pp. 349-355), and H. Ludin Jansen on ' The Consecration in the eighth Chapter of Testamentum Levi ' (pp. 356-365).

Each of the above-mentioned authors has contributed to the current discussion of divine kingship in old Israel, but in spite of that and the contents of the volume as a whole it may be taken as certain that the debate on that theme has not yet come to an end. E.H.

Studia theologica cura ordinum theologorum Scandinavicorum edita. Vol. XIII, fasc. i. 1959. Pp. 86. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : by subscription, Sw kr. 15 each vol. ; or Sw. kr. 10 each fascicle).

This fascicle contains nothing of direct interest to the *Alttestamentler*. There are three articles : ' Die Heiligen in Luthers Frühtheologie ', by L. Pinomaa ; ' Die Irrlehrer von Rm 16, 17-20 ; by W. Schmithals ; and ' Die Martha-Maria-Perikope Lukas 10, 38-42 ', by E. Laland. G.W.A.

EDUCATIONAL

*Arundale, R. L. : *The Old Testament : Book Three : From the Exile to Herod.* 1959. Pp. 88. (Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., London. Price : 3s. 0d.).

This is the concluding O.T. volume of a series designed for Secondary Modern Schools, to be used in conjunction with Nelson's School Bible. The work of a practising schoolmaster, it is very simply written and addressed directly to the pupil, with suggestions of ' Things to do '. The history of the period is outlined and there are short chapters on Ruth and Jonah, and Daniel is dealt with in some detail, but there is no mention of the Wisdom literature or of the Psalms. The maps and illustrations add to the interest of the book, which is well produced and very reasonably priced. L.A.P.

*Heathecote, A. W. : *From the Death of Solomon to the Captivity of Judah.* (The London Divinity Series, The Old Testament—Vol. II). 1959. Pp. 140+4 plates. (James Clarke & Co. Ltd., London. Price : 6s. 0d.).

This text-book has been written to help candidates for the University of London G.C.E. examination in Religious Knowledge, presumably at the O. and A. levels. It is divided into thirty short chapters, each followed by two or three questions. The text is concise, informative, up-to-date, and based on sound scholarship. It seems well designed to fulfil its purpose. L.A.P.

*Mathews, H. F. : *Prophets of the King.* 1960. Pp. 164. (Epworth Press, London, Price : 7s. 6d.)

This class-reader, the second volume of a complete Bible course, for Secondary Modern Schools, deals with the history and teaching of the Hebrew prophets from the beginnings to ' the Unknown Prophet of the Exile '. The material is attractively presented, with excellent diagrams and illustrations. A distinctive feature is the explicit Christian approach and the attempt to relate the work of the prophets to life to-day by the suggestion of ' Things to talk about '. At the end of each chapter are also lists of Bible work, memory passages, and ' Things to do '. L.A.P.

*Mathews, H. F. : *Prophets of the King.* Teacher's Book. 1960. Pp. 136. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 8s. 6d.)

This Teacher's book has been specially written to accompany the above class-reader. It contains three introductory chapters on the teaching, the task, and the faith of the prophets, followed by a series of background notes to the chapters in the pupils' book. All teachers should find it helpful, and it will prove invaluable to non-specialist teachers. L.A.P.

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY

Montet, P. : *L'Égypte et la Bible.* (Cahiers d'Archéologie Biblique, No. 11.) 1959. Pp. 142+VIII plates+ 21 figures in the text. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. frs. 6.50).

After a brief introduction, there are two sections in the first of which, called Kings and Places, the author reviews the history of the contacts between Israel and Egypt from Abraham to Jeremiah in the light of archaeology and the Bible records, and discusses 22 place and personal names mentioned in the Bible. The second part uses archaeological remains to illustrate the background of elements in the culture of Egypt referred to in the Old Testament—Egyptian affairs, Magic, Piety and Morals, and Wisdom. There is a short chronological table and a bibliography. A useful book which should, like the other volumes in the series, be translated into English. J.N.S.

*Pritchard, J. B. : *The Ancient Near East : An Anthology of Texta and Pictures.* 1959. Pp. 284 (text) + 197 ills. + pp. 17 (index) + map on end paper. (Princeton University Press and Oxford University Press, London. Price : 40s. 0d.).

This volume is a handy abbreviation and combination of *ANET* and *ANEP*. Nearly all the translations are taken from the former volume to which references are given so that the interested reader may consult the ampler explanatory comments and the bibliographical data which it contains. Another valuable feature is the inclusion in the margin of references to the O.T. where these are apposite. The illustrations are described simply by brief captions ; and, again, the reader is referred to *ANEP* for further details. Teacher and student alike should find this a valuable addition to the other collections of source material which have been made available in recent years. G.W.A.

Pritchard, J. B. : *Archaeology and the Old Testament.* 1959. Pp. xii + 264 + 77 figs. (Princeton University Press and Oxford Univeristy Press, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

In this popular and well-illustrated exposition of the archaeology of the Near East in Biblical times, much that is familiar is presented, often on all too familiar lines. There are fresh contributions, however, such as the recent American excavations at Gibeon. Many texts are cited directly from *Ancient Near Eastern Texts* (*Book List,* 1951, p. 21 ; *Eleven Years,* p. 316) edited by the author. Here independent translations are always more welcome, though in a work avowedly for the layman such would have perhaps been out of place. The historical account of exploration and excavation in Syria is well worth presenting periodically when absorption in more recent work tends to obscure the achievements and discoveries of pioneers. The writer is mindful of this pious duty. J.G.

Pritchard, J. B. : *Hebrew Inscriptions and Stamps from Gibeon.* (Museum Monographs.) 1959. Pp. vi + 32 + 12 figs. (The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Price : $1.00).

This monograph contains a catalogue of 56 jar handle inscriptions found at el-Jib during 1956-7, discusses them and the evidence for their date. Then 80 jar handles with royal stamps are catalogued and discussed, together with 7 private seal impressions and an inscribed weight. The discoveries provide additional reason for identifying el-Jib with Biblical Gibeon, give evidence for the purpose of these jar labels, pottery stoppers, and a funnel, and supply material for the study of Hebrew proper names. J.N.S.

*Wiseman, D. J. : *Illustrations from Biblical Archaeology*. 1958. Pp. 112+117 ills.+map on endpaper. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

This presentation of the results of Near Eastern archaeology is advisedly limited in bulk. The material selected, succinctly discussed, and profusely illustrated is mainly such as relates directly to both Old and New Testaments, but material is also adduced which elucidates the general background of the Biblical history. The work follows conventional lines, though fresh and recent material is presented in text and illustrations, most notably from the Babylonian Chronicle and the early Christian period. A strange slip in proof-reading reduces Ahab's chariot-force at Qarqar to 200 chariots (p. 56). Teachers of Biblical study, particularly in schools, will find the work a useful resumé and the illustrations will be most helpful. A good selective bibliography will be appreciated by more advanced scholars. J.G.

Yadin, Y. (and others) : *Hazor I : An Account of the First Season of Excavations*, 1955. 1959. Pp. xxiv+160+CLXXXIV Plates. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem & Oxford University Press, London. Price : 168s. 0d.).

This is the first of several such volumes and is a strictly factual report of the first season's work at this most extensive site. In comparison with the general synthesis of the work of several seasons with documentary sources, which is promised, the present volume is of more value to the specialist archaeologist, the more especially as it contains new pottery types. The fact that it reports on simultaneous work in five different areas, however, gives it something of a general appeal, though each area is treated separately and the work of synthesis is left largely to the reader, who may be guided by the chronological discussion at the end of each chapter. The authors are to be congratulated on the thoroughness of their work and their prompt publication. The book is a beautiful production in the best tradition of Palestinian archaeology, and is worthy of the greatest archaeological enterprise in the new Israel. J.G.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Alt, A. : *Kleine Schriften zur Geschichte des Volkes Israel*, III (herausgegeben von Martin Noth.) 1959. Pp. XII+496+portrait. (C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Munich. Price : 63s. 0d.).

This volume contains a further 26 studies collected from the various journals in which they were first published and includes one unpublished paper. (For the first two volumes see *Book List*, 1954, p. 22 ; *Eleven Years*, p. 559). Once again, the majority of the studies lie in the realm of political geography. Especially noteworthy are those on Jerusalem and

Samaria, and a series of 5 studies on parts of the Negeb. Among the more general essays attention may be drawn to ' Hohe Beamte in Ugarit ', ' Menschen ohne Namen ', and ' Zelte und Hütten '.

The other studies in the volume are under the following titles : ' Der Rhythmus der Geschichte Syriens und Palästinas im Altertum,' ' Völker und Staaten Syriens im Frühen Altertum ', ' Die asiatischen Gefahrzonen in den Ächtungstexten der 11. Dynastie ', ' Herren und Herrensitze Palästinas im Anfang des Zweiten Jahrtausends v. Chr. ', ' Die Herkunft der Hyksos in Neuer Sicht ', ' Hettitische und ägyptische Herrschaftsordnung in Unterworfenen Gebieten ', ' Das Stützpunktsystem der Pharaonen an der phönikischen Küste und im syrischen Binnenland ', ' Eine neue Provinz des Keilschriftrechts ', ' Neues über Palästina aus dem Archiv Amenophis IV ', ' Die Deltaresidenz der Ramessiden ', ' Die syrische Staatenwelt vor dem Einbruch der Assyrer ', 'Archäologische Fragen zur Baugeschichte von Jerusalem und Samaria in der israelitischen Königszeit ', ' Das Taltor von Jerusalem ', ' Der Anteil des Königtums au der sozialen Entwicklung in den Reichen Israel und Juda ', ' Micha 2, 1-5 ΓΗΣ ΑΝΑΔΑΣΜΟΣ in Juda ', ' Barsama '. L.H.B.

Bright, J. : *A History of Israel.* 1959. Pp. 500+4 (map index)+XVI maps. (Westminster Press, Philadelphia. Price : $7.50).

Professor Bright has given us in this history a work which combines depth of learning, liveliness of presentation, and sobriety of judgement. The book begins with an extremely useful sketch of the pre-history and early history of ancient Near Eastern civilization. This is followed by a cautious treatment of the Patriarchal Age, in which the author deliberately avoids offering any detailed reconstruction of events but provides valuable guidance to his readers by (*a*) outlining the international background of the narratives with illuminating reference to the archaeological evidence, and (*b*) indicating the subtlety of the problems which arise in any attempt at a historical evaluation of the sources. In the discussion of the Exodus and settlement (where, again, there is considerable caution in the treatment of the traditions) particular attention is given to the religion and constitution of Israel. Indeed it is one of the notable features of the whole work that considerable space is devoted to religion. The story is then carried through from the rise of the monarchy to the Maccabean Revolt, and rounded off with an appraisal of Judaism at the end of the O.T. period and a brief comment on the goal of Israel's history. Conflicting points of view are given fair treatment, e.g., in the discussion of the date of Ezra's coming to Jerusalem (the author favours 428 B.C.). The footnotes and an appended bibliography give useful but not overwhelming guidance for further reading. A very welcome feature is the inclusion of maps from the *Westminster Historical Atlas.* It may be safely prophesied that this able work will be widely used. G.W.A.

*Grollenberg, L. H. : *Shorter Atlas of the Bible* (translated by Mary F. Hedlund). 1959. Pp. 196 (including 174 illustrations) + 9 maps. (Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., Edinburgh. Price : 15s. 0d.).

This lovely picture book is not just a selection of useful maps from the earlier *Atlas of the Bible* (see *Book List*, 1957, p. 24). It contains maps, illustrations, and a very concise and informative text. The text, which is entirely new, is an admirable introduction to the geography and archaeology of Palestine. There is, needless to say, great integrity of scholarship. While the book makes demands on the concentration of the readers, especially perhaps with the details of the pictures in pemmican form on the final pages, it is at the same time stimulating. The maps, slightly brighter and clearer than the rather etiolated maps of the big *Atlas* and with less over-printed legend, are, at any rate for the purpose for which they are intended, an improvement on those. And there are the superlative pictures. For the most part these have been selected from the original *Atlas* though there are subtle differences of printing and presentation which reflect immense care and thought. There are also some which are new. This applies particularly to the welcome series on Qumran. Mention should also be made of the excellent sketch maps and tables which here and there supplement the text. The translation reads well, though one sometimes gets the impression that the translator is not perhaps perfectly at home with Biblical material. The ' desert ' of Judea sounds odd. Something has gone wrong on p. 109 line 6 ; and the sentence which begins the last paragraph of p. 74, ' The further history of Israel is based upon the facts of Exodus and alliance ', will be meaningless or misleading, to English readers ; and it is a pity that the Biblical ' Covenant ' was not recognized.

M.Bu.

*Kraeling, E. G. (ed. by) : *Rand McNally Historical Atlas of the Holy Land.* 1959. Pp. 88. (including XXII colour maps and 70 ills.) Rand McNally & Company, Chicago. Price : $2.95).

Dr. Kraeling presents a very comprehensive picture of the life and history of the ancient Near East from Mesopotamia and Egypt in the patriarchal age to the journeys of St. Paul. The work is introduced by a section on the Qumran community and continues through the various phases of Biblical history, each introduced by one page of text, an excellent district outline map, and well-chosen photographs of views and archaeological objects and plans with appropriate captions which are most comprehensive. That so much accurate information can be conveyed in such brief compass is no mean achievement. The atlas includes 22 beautiful coloured maps with contours, and a full chronological chart of the ancient East is so presented as to convey synchronisms at a glance. The one flaw in this beautiful production is the printing of the plate of the Isaiah-scroll (p. 7) upside-down. J.G.

NOTH, M. : *The History of Israel*, second English edition, translation revised by P. R. Ackroyd. 1960. Pp. xii+488. (A. & C. Black, London. Price : 42s. 0d.).

The publication in English of Noth's great work was a welcome event (see *Book List*, 1958, p. 16). Its usefulness is considerably enhanced by the very thorough revision of the translation which Dr. Ackroyd has carried out. Many errors and infelicities in the rendering have been eliminated, misspellings have been corrected, and the index of names and subjects has been entirely remade. It is a matter for gratitude that a work of such distinction, which has been so widely used, is now available in this greatly improved English form. G.W.A.

SCHEDL, C. : *Geschichte des Alten Testament.* Band II. *Das Bundesvolk Gottes.* 1956. Pp. xvi+327. Band III. *Das goldene Zeitalter Davids.* 1959. Pp. xxviii+497. (Tyrolia—Verlag, Innsbruck, Vienna, Munich.)

These two volumes are arranged according to the same plan as the first (see *Book List*, 1957, p. 25). The second volume deals with the Patriarchal age (pp. 3—110), Moses and the Twelve Tribes (pp. 113—268), and the age of the Conquest (pp.217—317). In the third there are accounts of Samuel (pp.3—50), Saul and David's early career (pp. 53—176), the Davidic kingdom (pp.179—299), and Solomon and the disruption (pp. 303—397), to which are appended a short section on the chronology of the undivided kingdom (pp. 409—414) and a chapter on ' the golden age of Hebrew literature ', which is mainly concerned with the Psalms and Wisdom (pp. 417—491).

The author, who is a Roman Catholic scholar, adopts an extremely conservative attitude to the O.T. tradition, and presents us with what is in the main a retelling of the O.T. narrative. With literary and historical problems he is not greatly concerned. He disposes of doublets and contradictions by harmonizing them. In dealing with exegetical details or questions about the composition of the O.T. books he is usually content to give an account of critical theories and to treat them as inadequately supported by the evidence (e.g., the section on Pentateuchal criticism, II, pp. 234—268), which leads up to the suggestion that the Yahwist may be identified with Moses. His interest is mainly in the history of the times of Moses and David; the settlement and the period of the Judges are presented with astonishing brevity. He tends to explain miracles in rationalistic terms. Ancient oriental material is very extensively drawn upon wherever it has any bearing on the O.T., and there is ample documentation from modern scholarly works. It is in this latter aspect that the chief value of this comprehensive work lies. M.N.

SIMONS, J. : *The Geographical and Topographical Texts of the Old Testament : A Concise Commentary in xxxii. chapters.* 1959. Pp. xiv+536+76 (indexes), with 10 maps (in pocket) (Nederlands Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten, Leiden. Price : Fl. 110).

It is impossible to do Dr. Simons' *thesaurus* justice in a short review. The book is presented as a ' vademecum '. The author treats the names of places and countries following the sequence of the Bible, giving each name a special paragraph. In all there are 1710 paragraphs, some of them with a full discussion of ancient and modern theories, all with references to the texts. Several paragraphs contain the results of study on the sites, published here for the first time or with reference to treatments elsewhere. It is amazing how many details are packed into relatively short passages.

Dr. Simons' work can be estimated at its true worth only after long and varied use. Exegetes and archaeologists may differ about some of his conclusions but nobody will use this *magnum opus* without gratitude and respect for the painstaking and well balanced study, the result of many years of research in Palestine and in libraries and museums. An indication at the top of each page of the number of the paragraphs dealt with would have facilitated its use. The format and printing of the book are excellent, even sumptuous. I fear and regret that its price will preclude wide circulation.

P.A.H.deB.

WILLIAMSON, G. A. : *Josephus : The Jewish War. A New Translation with Introduction* (Penguin Classics, L 90). 1959. Pp. 412+3 maps. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth. Price : 5s. 0d.).

A new translation into English of Josephus' *Bellum Judaicum* was badly needed, for Whiston is old and unsatisfactory and the Loeb edition is difficult to obtain. Mr. Williamson, who read Greats and is a classical master at Norwich, has filled the gap admirably with a version which is close enough to the original yet, as it is intended for the ordinary reader, strives to be lucid and readable. A useful appendix discusses and gives the substance of the Slavonic Additions. W.D.M.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

KAHLE, P. E. : *The Cairo Geniza,* 2nd edition. 1959. Pp. xiv + 370+10 plates. (Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 50s. 0d.).

The present work is a revised edition of Dr. Kahle's well known Schweich Lectures, delivered in 1941 and published in 1947 under the same title (see *Book List,* 1948, p. 20 ; *Eleven Years,* p. 130). Since then much water has flowed under the bridges ; and the discovery of Scrolls from caves near the N.W. end of the Dead Sea, which began in that year, has necessitated a complete rewriting of much then written.

The new matter, which partly confirms and partly compels modification of things which the author then said, appears chiefly in Chapter II, headed ' The Hebrew Text of the Bible ', which has doubled in length ; three new appendices and ten plates of photographs showing Hebrew MSS with various types of vocalization have also been added. Dr. Kahle reinforces his arguments to the effect that no *Urseptuaginta* any more than an *Urtargum* ever existed and stoutly maintains that there were two traditions of Greek and Syriac translations of the Old Testament, the first Jewish and the second Christian, and finds proof of the primary Jewish attempts at translation in fragments from the caves at Qumrân. He also discusses the early attempts at vocalization exhibited in the *matres lectionis* in the Scrolls and draws attention to their close connection with the Samaritan pronunciation of Hebrew as found long afterwards. Like all that Dr. Kahle writes, this new edition is as stimulating as it is interesting, even where the reader disagrees with the conclusions (and most of them are convincingly argued) and will amply repay prolonged and careful study. G.R.D.

Soisalon-Soininen, I. : *Der Charakter der asterisierten Zusätze in der Septuaginta.* (Annales Academiae Scientiarum Fennicae. Ser. B. Tom. 114). 1959. Pp. 200 (Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia, Helsinki. Price : 1000 M.).

This careful and masterly analysis of the asterised passages in the Septuagint is intended to show to what extent Origen's additions modify the linguistic character of the LXX, and in what way they illuminate Origen's methods in the Hexapla. By far the greatest number of the additions deal with the techniques of translation, in order to approximate the LXX more closely to the Hebrew text, and the author devotes most of his book to this point. A second section deals with the comparatively rare additions whose use affect the meaning of the LXX ; they vary in length from single words to complete paragraphs, and are normally taken from Theodotion, Aquila and Symmachus. In a third section, proof-passages are given from Num. i. 1-20, Jos. ix-x., Ezek. xxxiv-xxxv., and finally a summary of findings. The book makes an important contribution in a rather narrow field, but also shows how the more general topic of Hexaplaric studies can be fruitfully approached. B.J.R.

Sperber, A. : *The Bible in Aramaic, based on Old Manuscripts and Printed Texts. Vol. I. The Pentateuch according to Targum Onkelos.* 1959. Pp. xxiii+357. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 90).

This is the first volume of Dr. Sperber's long awaited edition of the Targum. Volumes II and III will comprise the Former and Latter Prophets according to Targum Jonathan, and volume IV will contain the editor's general conclusions. Ms.Or.2363 (British Museum) is selected as the basic text,

and use is made of other manuscripts with both Babylonian and Tiberian vocalization. Printed texts used are incunabula and rare sixteenth century books, and Targum quotations in the works of such authors as R. Nathan, Yonah ibn Ganah, and Rashi, are taken into account. On each page the Aramaic text is first given, and immediately below are listed the sigla of all the manuscripts and printed editions which are available to that page. The upper critical apparatus presents variants in the vocalization only, the lower one variant text readings. Great technical skill has been displayed by the printers in the arrangement of all this material on the page. There is no introduction of the kind which is normally expected in an edition of a text. A full exposition of the author's methods and views will presumably be supplied in the last volume, and until it has appeared it is hardly possible to give an adequate appreciation of his work. It is already evident, however, that the publication of this major edition of the Targum is an important event in the history of Biblical and Aramaic studies. It is expected that the three remaining volumes will be priced equally highly. The volumes are not obtainable separately. D.W.T.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

AESCHIMANN, A. : *Le prophète Jérémie : Commentaire.* 1959. Pp. 248 (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : paper, Sw. frs. 9.50 ; cloth, Sw. frs. 12.50).

The aim of the book is to put before the non-specialist reader what has been written concerning this prophet during the last century. First, there is a short life of Jeremiah, called in 626 B.C. at the age of 19, and continuing until after 587 B.C. There are five sources : A, Jeremiah's own lively oracles ; B, Baruch's roll ; Mowinckel's C source ; and (so the author) D, the six ' foreign ' chapters 46-51 ; E, Jeremiah's ' eschatological prediction ', chapters 30-33. Two hundred pages of the book consist of the whole of the text discussed in forty-four sections. Each section consists first of the notes on the text in small print, and then a useful exposition in ordinary type. Altogether a good, useful commentary. N.H.S.

AHLSTRÖM, G. W. : *Psalm* 89. *Eine Liturgie aus dem Ritual des leidenden Königs.* 1959. Pp 228. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. kr. 25).

Psalm lxxxix. here receives royal treatment in more ways than one, as this is a most elaborate piece of work, in which the Masoretic text is printed in full along with that of the Peshitta, the Septuagint, and the Vulgate, while the variant readings are again reproduced in an *apparatus criticus* to the individual verses. Each verse also receives a detailed and, sometimes,

a wide-ranging exposition, and the full documentation makes the whole work a valuable commentary, not merely on the psalm under discussion, but on current trends in the study of the Old Testament. The title gives sufficient indication of the author's interpretation of the psalm, which is in line with what one would expect from a disciple of Professor Engnell, and the study as a whole may be recommended as a very careful and painstaking piece of work. A.R.J.

BRUNO, A. : *Ezechiel. Eine rhythmische und textkritische Untersuchung.* 1959. Pp. 242. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : kr. 22.)

BRUNO, A. : *Sprüche, Prediger, Klagelieder, Esther, Daniel. Eine rhythmische und textkritische Untersuchung.* 1958. Pp. 240. (Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm. Price : Kr. 22.)

Eleven volumes of Dr. Bruno's metrical investigations have now appeared. The author's method may be illustrated by the fact that he treats the Book of Esther according to the same metrical principles as, e.g., Proverbs and Lamentations. Everywhere he is able to discern a rhythmical structure, if necessary by means of textual emendations. Dr. Bruno's work, no doubt, is the result of much painstaking research, and one cannot but regret that so much effort and enthusiasm have not served a more fruitful purpose. G.G.

DEERE, D. W. : *The Twelve Speak (Volume I), A Translation of the Books of Obadiah, Joel, Amos, Hosea and Micah, with exegetical and interpretative footnotes and an introductory section on Prophecy.* 1958. Pp. 164. (The American Press, New York. Price : $2.95).

The introductory section is devoted to a consideration of the various descriptive terms which are applied to prophets in the O.T., and of the prophetic mission and message. The translation, which aims at presenting the message of the prophets in modern and easily readable language, is generally adequate enough, but it is not always as accurate as it might be, and it is occasionally inelegant, at times even strange. The footnotes are intended to provide the kind of information and guidance which the not very advanced student needs. There are unfortunately a large number of misprints, some of them quite dreadful. The Latin language suffers conspicuously heavy casualties in this respect. So too do proper names. And it is disconcerting, to say the least, to be told that the battle of Waterloo was fought in 1515. Identifications of place names are sometimes antiquated, for example, the identification of Lachish with Tell el Hesy ; works are not infrequently cited erroneously ; and author's names are at times mis-spelt. The work is clearly a serious and sincere endeavour to further the understanding of the minor prophets among students. It is the greater pity, therefore, that it is so heavily marred by blemishes, which, with more care, could easily have been avoided. It is to be hoped that they will be fewer in the second volume. D.W.T.

EICHRODT, W. : *Der Prophet Hesekiel Kap.* 1-18, *übersetzt und erklärt* (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, 22/1). 1959. Pp. 160. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price: DM. 6; by subscription, DM. 5.10).

Although the point of view of the commentator appears in the exegesis, it is surprising that no introduction is given. The prophet is represented as one of the exiled community in Babylonia, but his book has received numerous additions and glosses. Of chap. x. only verses 2 and 7 are authentic; and at times the text is rearranged, e.g., iii., 1a, 2, 3a, 1b, 3b. The passages treated as glosses do not appear in the translated text but are included in the textual notes. The 'thirtieth year' is related to the prophet's age and to the 'fifth year' of his consecration to the priesthood (cf. Num. viii. 24); so the exile coincided with the beginning of Ezekiel's priesthood, and the resultant disillusionment was a psychological factor in his call to prophesy. The prophet was subject to ecstasy, of which viii-xi. is an example. The 'māshāl' is variously translated as *Spottwort, Sprichwort, Gleichnis*. In viii. 8 ḥ-t-r is translated 'sieh genau zu' although in xii. 5 'brich dir ein Loch durch'. For 'miphtān', 'threshold' is preferred, although 'podium of an idol' is noted in the commentary. The magical activities in xiii. 17-21 are related to Babylonian sorcery. The commentary on the remaining chapters will be eagerly awaited. A.S.H.

FREY, H. : *Das Buch des Ringens Gottes um seine Kirche : Der Prophet Amos*. (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments; 23/1). 1958. Pp. 202. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price: DM. 10.80).

The series in which this book appears will indicate that this is a homiletical commentary. As such it presents the word of God through His prophet to the ongoing life of the people of God with eloquence and deep spiritual insight. It virtually ignores problems of authenticity, except for a brief note on ix. 11-15 which hardly does justice to the view that this section is a later addition. It does, however, make good use of well-tested textual emendations and re-arrangements, as also of the recent insights into Israelite cultic practices. It is a book to be warmly commended to the preacher, both for its translation of the prophet's words and for its comment. A.S.H.

KNIGHT, G. A. F. : *Hosea* (Torch Bible Commentaries). 1960. Pp. 128. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price: 9s. 6d.).

Within the bounds set by this series the author has done his best to provide a 'constructive theological' treatment of the book. Those who cannot wrestle with the text alone will find much help in the 28-page Introduction and in the necessarily very brief running comments on the 58 sections into which the text of Hosea is divided. The text used is the AV, with some

glances at the R.S.V. Not unnaturally brevity has led to apparent dogmatism occasionally ; and sometimes there seems to be a tendency to combine attractive features of mutually exclusive theories. The text is regarded as mainly authentic, edited by a disciple who escaped to Judah from the Assyrian advance. Hosea was ' probably . . . a middle-class tradesman' whose wife went wrong after marriage. Chap. xiv. may be ' a liturgy used in later years ', but no other concession to the cultic approach is evident. J. Mauchline's commentary in the Interpreter's Bible vol. VI might have been included in the short bibliography. This commentary should be very useful for the upper forms in schools and for non-specialist university students. D.R.Ap-T.

KRAUS, H. J. : *Psalmen* (Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament, XV) Lieferungen 7-9, 1959. Pp. 481-720. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen, Kr. Moers. Price : DM. 7 each Lieferung).

Both author and publisher are to be congratulated upon the speed with which the successive Lieferungen of this quite massive commentary continue to appear. Those under review bring the work down to Ps. cv., and to the merits already noticed (*Book List*, 1959, p. 18) one may add a reference to the way in which the author recognizes the influence of a common tradition rather than the dependence of one psalm upon another. Similary the author is to be commended for reserving judgement on so live an issue as that of the exact interpretation of the prophetic element in, say, Ps. lxxxi. On the other hand, the reviewer fails to see just why the eschatological aspects of the psalms which celebrate the Kingship of Yahweh have to be of post-exilic rather than pre-exilic origin, although here, of course, the author is continuing along the lines laid down in an earlier work (see *Book List*, 1952, pp. 54f ; *Eleven Years*, p. 425). All in all, however, this is proving to be an attractive piece of work. A.R.J.

LAMPARTER, H. : *Das Buch der Psalmen I. Psalm* 1-72 *übersetzt und ausgelegt.* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments 14). 1958. Pp. 348. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 14.50).

There is a short introduction. Gunkel's psalm-types are recognised, and the Coronation Psalms are mentioned, but not with the cultic emphasis of some modern scholars. Indeed, the author is not concerned so much with questions of Introduction or with textual problems as with the religious value of the Psalms. This volume deals with Pss. i-lxxii. : first a translation into German assuming emendations (e.g., ' and with trembling kiss his feet ', ii. 11b), and then a religious and devotional exposition from a definitely Christian point of view. This union of devotion and scholarship is good ; the scholarship is assumed, and the author proceeds to the exposition forthwith. N.H.S.

MARSH, J. : *Amos and Micah : Introduction and Commentary.* (Torch Bible Commentaries). 1959. Pp. 128. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 8s. 6d.).

After a brief introduction which indicates the distinctive nature of the prophetic tradition, beginning with Amos, and suggestions about the way in which the oral tradition was finally fixed in written form ' certainly not earlier than the fifth century B.C. and possibly as late as the third ; ' the two prophets are separately discussed. The ministry of Amos is given as about 760 B.C. The ending (ix. 11-15) is later than Amos, but ii. 4f. is authentic. We would have expected more attention to be given to v. 25 and to such passages as iv. 13. Although most of Micah's oracles are assigned to 712-700 and uttered in Jerusalem, some may have been addressed to Samaria before 721. Exilic and post-exilic additions are noted, e.g., i. 7 ; ii. 12 f ; iv. 1 - v. 15. The material in vii. 7-20 is treated as oracles by Micah or a later disciple in the Exile. A short bibliography is added ; the commentary by R. S. Cripps should have been referred to in the second (1955) edition and a reference to N. H. Snaith's Epworth Notes would have been helpful. The commentary will be useful to the general reader, and is based on the AV text. A.S.H.

MUCKLE, J. Y. : *Isaiah* 1-39 (Epworth Preachers' Commentaries). 1960. Pp. xii+136. Price : 12s. 6d.

The author's aim is to provide a commentary which is both critical and homiletical. He has rightly judged that the text must be honestly explained before lessons are drawn from it, and therefore critical exegesis claims most of the space. The writing is competent ; but alas ! this book, for the most part, might have been written thirty years ago. D.R.J.

NOTH, M. : *Das zweite Buch Mose : Exodus, übersetzt und erklärt* (Das Alte Testament, Deutsch, 5.). 1959. Pp. 230. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 8.50 ; by subscription, DM. 11.80).

In this volume Noth has provided an important addition to ' Das Alte Testament Deutsch '. It is a series which gives the commentator some scope in which to work, and Noth has made splendid use of it.

With regard to his assessment of the nature of the source material in Exodus, Noth believes that the original corpus of Pentateuchal traditions was already in co-ordinated form in oral transmission before it became fixed in written form. The main themes of it were the Exodus from Egypt and the deliverance at the Red Sea (the plagues and the dealings of Moses with Pharaoh being part of a separate Passover tradition) and, secondly, the revelation of God and the covenant-making at Sinai. The law was incorporated later into the Sinai tradition, although it was closely associated with it. The Decalogue of Exod. xx. and the Book of the Covenant cannot

with assurance be attributed to any particular source, but the Ritualistic Decalogue of Exod. xxxiv. is firmly embedded in J.

P assumes a dominant role in the book, its real purpose being the constitution of the divine community and the development of the cultic regulations of the Temple—a plan which caused a considerable expansion of the original Pentateuchal material and had vital significance for the post-exilic community in Jerusalem.

But in Exodus it is the work of the Yahwist which is of first importance ; that of the Elohist is comparatively insignificant, J, whose date is given as the time of David-Solomon, not only preserves traditional material but sets it in the light of a *heilsgeschichtliche Theologie*. E is not clearly younger than J, but its narrative of covenant-making in Exod. xxiv. 9-11 is older than the comparative narrative in J.

P has its own characteristics. The element of the contingent in the course of historical events has no place, all being planned by God for His own purposes ; and the great importance of Sinai does not lie in the overwhelming experience of the people's encounter with God, but in the directions given to Moses for the preparation and regulation of the sanctuary.

The terminus *a quo* for the dating of P is 587 B.C. ; its probable date is just before the opening of the rebuilt Temple in 515.

J.M.

La Sainte Bible traduite en français sous la direction de l'École Biblique de Jérusalem. Jérémie. Les Lamentations. Baruch, by A. Gélin. 2nd ed. revised. 1959. Pp. 310. Price : NF. 12 . *Habaquq, Abdias, Joël*, by J. Trinquet. 2nd ed. revised. 1959. Pp. 94. Price : NF. 3.90. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris.)

These volumes of the Jerusalem Bible have been revised on the principles indicated in the notice of earlier volumes (see *Book List*, 1959, p. 19.) G.W.A.

Schneider, H. : *Die Bücher Esra und Nehemia.* (Die Heilige Schrift des Alten Testamentes, IV, 2.) 1959. Pp. xvi+268+1 Map. (Peter Hanstein, Bonn. Price : DM. 24).

This excellent commentary brings to a completion the Bonner Bibel. An interval of no less than 18 years separates it from its last predecessor. This is not to be laid at the door of Dr. Schneider, but is due to the fact that three scholars to whom the task had been entrusted successively died before their work was completed. There is an excellent Introduction in which the problems of these books are carefully discussed, with a good closing section on their theology. On the question of the relative date of the work of Ezra and that of Nehemiah Dr. Schneider suspends judgement, after presenting the case for the three current views, but confesses that he inclines to hold the priority of Nehemiah. There is an original translation

of the Biblical text and a full and adequate commentary stands beneath it. The book is particularly to be commended for its excellent bibliographies. A general bibliography stands at the beginning, and before the various sections of the Introduction this is supplemented by further relevant literature. H.H.R.

SZERUDA, J. : *Kzienga Psalmów* (*Das Buch der Psalmen, aus dem Hebr. übersetzt*). 1957. Pp. 144. (Brytyjskie i Zagraniczne Towarzystwo Biblijne, Warsaw).

This is a new rendering of the Psalter by the well-known Warsaw scholar. It had already appeared in 1937 as part of a new translation into Polish of the whole of the O.T. ; but during the War the work which had been begun was almost completely destroyed. This new translation varies markedly from the old translation which has been in use in the Evangelical Church since 1632 ; but the changes are unfortunately not always for the better, e.g., Ps. viii. 6 is now more accurately rendered ' Thou hast made him a little less than God ' (instead of ' angels '); but in ii. 11 ' Do homage to him ' is certainly not an improvement on ' Kiss the son ' (12). In xxiv. 6 the translator should have indicated that he has added the word ' God ' to ' Jacob '. Details in the translation will have to be revised ; but taken as a whole it is a worthy achievement. In 1960 the new rendering of the O.T. into Polish should be complete. M.B.

THEXTON, S. C. : *Isaiah* 40-66 (Epworth Preacher's Commentaries.) 1959. Pp. xiv+160. (Epworth Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

This is the second of the Old Testament volumes in this series and takes its place alongside that of N. H. Snaith on *Amos, Hosea and Micah* (*Book List*, 1957, p. 35). The comments are pithy and admirably designed for their purpose — to help preachers. The author is not hesitant to recommend textual changes where there is good evidence, even if it means losing familiar phrases like ' the angel of his presence ' (lxiii. 9) of which he properly says that it ' finds no parallel in the Old Testament, and is almost a contradiction in terms ' (p. 142). At points of greater interest or difficulty, as at xlv. 5-7, where God is said to be the author of both good and evil, there are extended notes.

It would be a remarkable commentary that explained all the difficulties, but here and there one would have liked more, as on liii. 10 where the ' guilt-offering ' is lightly passed over. Doubtless this is dictated by the desire to expound the Servant Songs within the framework of their meaning for the Christian Church, but readers ought also to be able to find something about their fundamental meaning. L.H.B.

Ubach, B.: *I i II Dels Paralipomens; Esdras-Nehemias* (Versió dels textos originals i comentari pels monjos de Montserrat, VII.) 1958. Pp. 398. (Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona).

Once again it is a pleasure to welcome a volume of this really good and readable commentary. The only regret must continue to be that it is written in Catalan, and not in Castilian or some other more familiar European language. The author, Dom Bonaventura Ubach, has written a number of excellent books, one of the earliest, *El Sinai*, being the record of his journey to Jebel Musa and the monastery of St. Catherine. The present volume devotes a great part of its space to a translation in Catalan with the Latin Vulgate in parallel columns. The introduction to the books of Chronicles covers the usual ground, but does not appear to have made use of Professor W. Rudolph's illuminating article in *Vetus Testamentum*, Vol. IV (October, 1954), pp. 401-409, or of the same writer's commentary in the H.A.T. series. Not much attention is paid in Ubach's introduction to the religious value of Chronicles. In the section on Ezra and Nehemiah, some space is devoted to van Hoonacker's theory of the chronology, which, as Ubach declares, 'succeeded in fascinating a goodly number of notable historians and interpreters'. None the less, the author agrees with Fernandez and de Vaux that the theory does not carry conviction. The notes to the text, are, as usual, somewhat brief, but give a good deal of help with the problems suggested by these books. The production, as always, is remarkably fine. J.M.T.B.

Zimmerli, W.: *Ezechiel.* (Biblischer Kommentar XIII.) Lieferung 6. 1959. Pp. 401-480. (Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen Kreis Moers. Price: DM. 7).

This Lieferung completes the discussion of ch. xviii., continues with the allegorical ch. xix. (where the commentator regards 10-14 as a later expansion) and with the prophetic retrospect over Israel's history in ch. xx. (of the structure of which a very detailed examination is given), and ends with part of the discussion of the three 'sword' oracles in ch. xxi. Linguistically, textually, and exegetically this commentary is a mine of erudition. G.W.A.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

(including History of Interpretation, Canon, and Special Studies)

*Anderson, G. W.: *A Critical Introduction to the Old Testament.* (Studies in Theology No. 52.) 1959. Pp. viii+250. (Duckworth, London. Price: 12s. 6d.).

While Professor Anderson has had to cover much familiar ground and to confine himself within the limits set by the well-known series in which his Introduction appears, his treatment is always clear, fresh, and fair and full enough to convey to the reader a good survey of past and present work on the

subject. He begins with a chapter on the canon, and then he treats of the individual books, or where convenient, of groups of books. Literary forms and literary history are discussed, and the book ends with a chapter under the title : The Old Testament as Christian Scripture. This up-to-date, compact compendium will be widely used and deservedly so.

W.D.McH.

BERNHARDT, K.-H. : *Die gattungsgeschichtliche Forchung am Alten Testament als exegetische Methode.* (Aufsätze und Vorträge zur Theologie und Religionswissenschaft, Heft 8.) 1959. Pp. 46. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin, D.D.R. Price : DM. 2.40).

The author seeks to determine the character and aim of O.T. exegesis. He rejects a ' theological ' exegesis governed by dogmatic considerations. The exegete must always be concerned to determine the meaning of the text without being influenced by such external factors. To this end the author thinks the method of *Gattungsgeschichte* and *Formgeschichte* the most appropriate, despite the difficulty, at times, of establishing agreed results and the use by difference scholars of technical terms in varying senses. Following Gunkel, he emphasizes the importance of the *history* of the various *Gattungen* and of establishing the *Sitz im Leben* of any given unit. He is critical of the attempts of the Uppsala School to discover an ' original pattern '. By his judicious choice of examples the author has made his position admirably clear.

M.B.

BEYERLIN, W. : *Die Kulttraditionen Israels in der Verkündigung des Propheten Micha.* (F.R.L.A.N.T., N.F. 54.) 1959. Pp. 103. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 10.80).

This is a doctoral dissertation of considerable merit. As dissertations are wont to do it leans somewhat heavily upon authority. In this case, as the footnotes show, Professor A. Weiser may be said to be the rock upon which the author's thesis rests. Other scholars whose names occur very frequently in the footnotes are G. von Rad, M. Noth, A. Alt, and S. Mowinckel, from which it may be seen to which school the author belongs. In his study of the oracles of the prophet Micah he puts forward the view that during the period of the prophet's activity the amphictyonic league with which Professor Noth has made us familiar was still functioning in Jerusalem. Dr. Beyerlin maintains that the prophet's denunciations and promises presuppose the existence of a feast of renewal of the Sinai covenant, such as Mowinckel has argued for in his early work *Le Décalogue.* At the feast an essential feature of the ritual was the solemn reading of the laws and prescriptions upon which the covenant at Sinai rested, and which were binding upon the members of the amphictyonic league. The prophet's appeal rests upon the assumption that those whom he is addressing are familiar with the cult-legends of the

theophany at Sinai the Exodus and the taking possession of the land of Canaan, and the Davidic covenant. It is to the whole *Heilsgeschichte* annually rehearsed at the *Erneuerungsfest*, that the prophet refers when he answers the Israelite's question, 'Wherewith shall I come before the Lord?', with the words, 'He hath shown thee, O man, what he doth require of thee'. The monograph is an interesting piece of work and will repay careful study. But it must be borne in mind that the existence of the amphictyonic league is still open to question, and even more problematic is the view that the league was still functioning as late as the time of Hezekiah

S.H.H.

GESE, H.: *Lehre und Wirklichkeit in der alten Weisheit: Studien zu den Sprüchen Salomos und zu dem Buche Hiob.* 1958. Pp. VI+90 (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price: DM. 9.)

This book, which is based on a *Habilitationsschrift*, is in two distinct parts. The first is a comparative study of Egyptian Wisdom literature and the Old Testament Book of Proverbs, not with the purpose of analysing the indebtedness of the latter to the former, but in order to distinguish what of form and content they have in common and, in particular, to examine the degree to which each seeks to represent the world of human experience as one of order. The author finds in both much to support his thesis, but he has to affirm that the Book of Proverbs has its own distinctive elements which do not fit into the pattern of ancient near-eastern wisdom, especially such a saying as: 'A man's mind plans his own life, but it is the Lord who directs his step'.

The second part deals with the theme of the Book of Job as it is found in certain Sumerian-Accadian literary documents and fragments, which, in the author's view, represent a distinct literary type. The format of this type he describes as *Not, Klage, Erhörung und Wiederstellung*, although minor variations occur within that framework. In the Sumerian literature nothing is said about a causal-relation between sin and suffering, such as is prominently expressed in the Book of Job. The fact induces the author to try to trace the development of what he terms the *Tun-Ergehen-Zusammenhang* as a background to the Book of Job. This is a well written and significant study.

J.M.

GOTTWALD, N. K.: *A Light to the Nations: An Introduction to the Old Testament.* 1959. Pp. xxiv+616+33 maps+9 charts+45 ills. (Harper & Brothers, New York. Price: $6.50).

The purpose of the book is best defined in its author's words, 'It is nearest to a literary history, but its aim is broadly cultural and specifically theological . . . there has been an attempt to integrate the literature, history, and religion'. The author has indeed succeeded very well in counteracting the compartmentalizing consequences of so many specialist

studies, so that the book should prove a boon to the student and educated layman ; as such it is warmly commended. The glossary of basically important names and technical terms will be most useful for the beginner ; the detailed section on recommended further reading performs a service to those whose only language is English—and the meagreness of the list in some categories may suggest to other qualified authors where new contributions will be most welcome. It was a very good thought to include as an appendix standard translations of fifteen Near-Eastern texts or portions relevant to the O.T. ; and the frequent sketch maps in the text help to elucidate history and development by tying them up with the geography without seeking to usurp the functions of a Bible Atlas proper. There are good indexes, and the book is very good value for money. D.R.Ap-T.

GRANT, F. C. : *How to Read the Bible.* 1959. Pp. vi+136. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh. Price : 15s. 0d.).

Sound advice and useful basic information are given here to the ' ordinary ' reader of the Bible. Two opening chapters make a plea for the disciplined use of the intelligence and indicate the various kinds of approach which may be made to Scripture. Then three chapters are devoted to the O.T. (Pentateuch, Prophets and Historical Books, Poetical Books), one to Apocalyptic, one to the Apocrypha, and two to the N.T. The book ends with a discussion of the essential message of the Bible and an excellent guide for further reading. There is a freshness and lightness of touch about the writing which enhances the book's other merits. G.W.A.

GUNNEWEG, A. H. J. : *Mündliche und schriftliche Tradition der vorexilischen Propetenbücher als Problem der neueren Prophetenforschung.* (F.R.L.A.N.T. N.F. 55.) 1959. Pp. 128 (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Gottingen. Price : DM. 11.80).

A thorough, balanced, and powerful investigation of the view of oral and written tradition which is associated mainly with Scandinavia. The work of Nyberg, Birkeland, Mowinckel, Engnell, Haldar, and Nielsen is expounded and appraised. The author affirms that in the O.T. oral tradition was the normal method of transmission, but denies that the written text we have is a direct fixation of oral tradition. He makes an important, if obvious, distinction between oral *recitation*, enrichment, etc., and oral *tradition*, and argues that writing was important from early times, so that written sources, expanded from oral tradition, have significance for the understanding of our present documents. This amounts to a justification of the sort of literary analysis practised by e.g., Martin Noth and von Rad. He acutely uncovers some Scandinavian *non sequiturs*, and shows how Nyberg on Hosea, Engnell on Isa. vi., Birkeland on the prophets, and Nielsen on Jer. xxxvi. and Micah do not strengthen their case by their

examples. His investigation of Isa., Jer., and Ezek. leads to the conclusion that these prophets all wrote or caused some of their prophecies to be written, that this was because their words were Word of God and were to have a continued life beyond the moment of their utterance, with a witness-character, but also with an objectivity of their own, ' a lasting dynamis '. All this leads ultimately to the conception of canonical Scripture. Once a nucleus of written tradition was established, it must needs gather to it other material from the always continuing oral tradition. The *Sitz im Leben* of *oral* tradition was the ' father's house ', but of the *written* the sanctuary where the prophets were cultic officials. Altogether an indispensable and notable book on its subject. D.R.J.

HENSHAW, T. : *The Latter Prophets.* 1959. Pp. 342. (George Allen & Unwin, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

Five introductory chapters deal with the Literature, Background, Archaeology of the Prophets and with Hebrew poetry. Eighteen chapters then present the canonical prophets in their historical order from Amos to Deutero-Zechariah. Each chapter deals with the prophet, summarizes the contents of the book and estimates the abiding influence. 8 appendices gather together useful information on Israel's institutions and offer chronological tables and a selected bibliography to each chapter. A popular, stereotyped but scholarly introduction to the prophets along critical orthodox lines. G.H.D.

KAISER, O. : *Der königliche Knecht : Eine traditionsgeschichtlich-exegetische Studie über die Ebed-Jahweh-Lieder bei Deuterojesaja.* (F.R.L.A.N.T., N.F. 52.) 1959. Pp. 146. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 12.80).

No more important monograph on the Servant Songs has appeared for many years. On the assumption that the poems are to be understood in relation to their context, and that the prophet (not primarily a writer) preached his message to the worshipping community in exile, the author subjects every sentence of the poems to detailed scrutiny, seeking the traditional background of vocabulary and idea. His conclusion is that both the ' type ' of the poems, and the detailed allusions to the psalms of lament and the related thanksgivings, support his view that the poems are a prophetic answer to the laments of the exiles, to their broken faith and their prayer for return. (In this sense they are a ' prophetic liturgy '). This is the *Sitz im Leben* of the Songs. They assume the form of the *Heilsorakel* and the confession of faith of the believing community. The ' Servant ' is the Israel of the Gola, who succeeds to the role of the king, and embodies a prophetic function also. The prophet looks back beyond the monarchy to the institution of the Twelve Tribes which is to be restored, i.e., the institution which expresses the direct sovereignty of Yahweh over His people. The Gola is to perform the royal

function of linking God with all Israel, of guarding justice, and further is to be witness to the honour and sovereignty of God among the nations. It is impossible in a short review to do justice to the immense labour of research that has been devoted to this impressive and richly-packed book, which, in the reviewer's opinion, has the virtue of asking the right questions, and may well point to many of the right answers.
D.R.J.

Koch, K. : *Die Priesterschrift von Exodus* 25 *bis Leviticus* 16. *Eine überlieferungsgeschichtliche und literarkritische Untersuchung.* (F.R.L.A.N.T., N.F. 53.) 1959. Pp. 108. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 10.80).

This detailed study of the Pentateuchal source P takes its start from the work of Rendtorff (*Die Gesetze in der Priesterschrift*, 1954 ; see *Book List*, 1954, p.53 ; *Eleven Years*, p.590) and is concerned, not with the analysis of later additions to P so that its later literary history may be traced, but with its pre-history, i.e., with the ancient traditional materials, commonly orally transmitted, which form its core. The author believes that a survey of the Sinai legislation contained in Exod. xxv—Lev. xvi. shows that a collection of rituals consisting of varying numbers of regulative units, together with priestly torahs and some apodeictic laws, constituted the *Vorlage* for most of the chapters. These ritual complexes, which he details, are often set out in a distinctive literary framework, and they deal with the building of the sanctuary and cultic rites and regulations, and had their origin at an important cultic centre. They serve in P as a frame of reference for establishing and maintaining right practice. Pg., it is submitted, was derived from Jerusalem and its aim was to legitimize the cult usage there. It is a programme document. The new temple demanded new plans and practices ; the building had to be distinct from other buildings, the priests separated from other people, so that rituals for unsinning and cleansing are prominent. The author has tackled a very difficult historical, literary, and cultic study and has pursued a line which will stimulate discussion. J.M.

Mowinckel, S. : *Den västorientaliska och israelitisk-judiska litteraturen.* 1959. Pp. 81+53 ills. (Extract from *Bonniers Allmänna Litteraturhistoria*, ed. by E. N. Tigerstedt. Albert Bonniers, Förlag, Stockholm).

Professor Mowinckel here gives a swift and fascinating survey of O.T. literature and its oriental background with a little of its sequel. What he has written is an outline of literary history rather than an introduction to the several books. After a brief account of Sumerian, Babylonian, and Egyptian literature, he considers the various types of literature which were produced in Israel. In place of the *multa* of larger works he has given us *multum* in a very attractive and compact form. The booklet is pleasantly illustrated. The language is Swedish.
G.W.A.

PIDOUX, G. : *Du portique à l'autel. Introduction aux Psaumes.* 1959. Pp. 150. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. fr. 5.00 (sewn), 8.50 (bound)).

A simple exposition of the contents of the Psalter along the now familiar lines of Gunkel and Mowinckel. The author stresses the fact that the language of the psalms is predominantly that of the cult, and regards the majority of them as pre-exilic. He writes succinctly and clearly, and has no difficulty in making his point that this kind of approach to the Psalms is of the first importance, if one is to appreciate aright the quality of Israel's worship. A.R.J.

SMEND, R. : *Das Mosebild von Heinrich Ewald bis Martin Noth* (Beiträge zur Geschichte der Biblischen Exegese, 3.) 1959. Pp. VIII+80. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen).

The effect of the literary, historical, and traditio-historical examination of the Pentateuch has been not only to bring in question the Mosaic authorship of any part of these books, but also to question the historicity of the various roles traditionally assigned to Moses, and therefore of Moses himself. This study examines and summarizes the results of such studies and approaches the problem along the lines suggested by Karl Jaspers' ' Grossen Philosophen '. In addition to the historical knowledge that derives from the critical technique, we must include ' das Ergriffensein von der Wirklichkeit ' and ' die Ordnung zur zusammenhängenden Konstruktion '. Moses is not merely a historical figure, but part of the history that we meet existentially. A.S.H.

*WEBER, O. : *Ground Plan of the Bible.* 1959. Pp. 222. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 27s. 6d.).

This is an elementary introduction to the O.T. suitable for G.C.E. students. 211 pages with two columns are followed by chronological table and an Index of Biblical Ideas. 90 pages are devoted to the O.T. and the rest to the N.T. The information is slight. G.H.D.

LAW, RELIGION, AND THEOLOGY

AALDERS, J. G. : *De Verhouding tussen het Verbondsboek van Mozes en de Codex Hammurabi* (Exegetica, Reeks 3, Deel 2.) 1959. Pp. 52. (Van Keulen, The Hague. Price : Fl. 3.95).

Aalders emphasizes in the first place that a comparison between the Book of the Covenant and the Code of Hammurabi is a comparison between two essentially incomparable entities —a divine law-code and a human one. He then sets side by side a number of pairs of specific laws in the two codes and shows how, time after time, the relation between the two parallels cannot be one of straightforward borrowing by the

later from the earlier. Over against the Babylonian emphasis on the status of the parties concerned he draws attention to the Israelite emphasis on the person, and sees here a token of the divine Lawgiver's interest in individuals, especially in the underprivileged. The covenant code, he thinks, was probably based on an ancient common law, which developed out of the early ideas of right and wrong found among the peoples in that part of the world, but in its Biblical form it is the product of special revelation, reflecting a community life whose fundamental principles are mercy and love to one's neighbour. The Hammurabi code and the covenant code breathe two quite different atmospheres : ' the one breathes the spirit which is from beneath ; the other breathes the spirit which is from Above '. F.F.B.

BEAUCAMP, E. : *La Bible et le sens religieux de l'univers.* (Lectio Divina, 25.) 1959. Pp. 222. (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Frs. 930).

The title of this interesting work is, for one reader at least, by no means self-explanatory. The substance of it was presented as a thesis to the theological faculty of Lyon in February, 1953, when it bore the title : *Vision de l'univers et histoire du salut. Essai sur la théologie des réalités materielles dans l'Ancien Testament,* which attempted a reply to the question : What was the role of the material universe in the drama of our salvation, or, alternatively, what was its place in God's providential design ? Père Beaucamp's contention is that in most of the existing works on Old Testament theology it is the human problem, whether this is viewed individually or collectively, that usually commands the attention of interpreters and theologians. It is, the author suggests, unprofitable to ask what is the thought of the Bible on this issue, since the problem as such does not appear to have been considered by the Old Testament writers. It can, however, be asked : what in the concrete was the attitude of the chosen people to the universe of which they formed a part ? The matter is discussed in chapters with such titles as : From the God of History to the God of the Universe ; the universe in so far as it declares the meaning of history (i.e., in the theophanies and in creation) ; and the universe, the gift of the God of history. The author has evidently read widely and has made a good selection of passages from the Bible to illustrate his thesis. There is an index of Biblical quotations, but unfortunately, no index of the many authors to whose works references are given. J.M.T.B.

BLACKWOOD, A. W. (Jr.) : *Devotional Introduction to Job.* 1959. Pp. 166. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Mich. Price : $2.95).

This is a very attractive preacher's study of the Book of Job in ten chapters following a Foreword. The spirit and approach of the author confirm the title of his work. Certainly one of the better examples of a modern homiletical treatment of the book. G.H.D.

Brekelmans, C. H. W. : *De herem in het oude Testament*, with a summary on German. 1959. Pp. 200. (Centrale Drukkerij n.v., Nijmegen).

This book is a thesis of the R.C. university of Nijmegen. It deals with the root *herem* and the ban in Israel. The author treats at length the passages Lev. xxvii. 28f. and Num. xxi. 1-3. In Joshua Deuteronomistic influence is shown. Only Josh. vi. and vii. seem to preserve the ancient *herem* idea, a military custom. I Sam. xv. and I Kings xx. 35-42 have been influenced by the prophetic spirit. Dr. Brekelmans compares in a separate chapter the practice of the ban in the ancient Near East. This review of theories on its origin is followed by a distinctive picture of the development of the practice in Israel's and Judah's history. In his final chapter he deals with a theological problem. Yahweh's cruelty : and its solution in Church history. The author stands up for a sharp distinction between the Deuteronomistic theological interpretation and the historical facts behind this interpretation.

A valuable monograph, the result of careful exegesis of the texts, with an interesting and attractive attempt to solve some problems raised by the conservative attitude to the Bible. P.A.H.deB.

Childs, B. S. : *Myth and Reality in the Old Testament* (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 27.) 1960. Pp. 112. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 9s. 6d.).

The author rejects other people's ' philosophical, historical, form-critical, or aesthetic definition of myth ' in favour of a ' *phenomenological* one ' (p. 16). In one chapter he deals with the re-shaping of myths by the Biblical writer in six passages ; the most difficult being Gen. vi. 1-4. The comparison of the mythical and the Biblical attitudes to time and space is very suggestive, but the statement ' the Old Testament concept of reality came into conflict with myth ' (p. 72, cf. p. 96) makes perhaps too sharp a dichotomy as it stands, since, as the author himself makes plain, much myth was assimilated by the Old Testament writers. .Some doubts will also be felt about the validity of even the proposed form of Christological exegesis.

But this is a thought-provoking and important monograph with some good documentation, and indexes of authors and scripture references. We look forward to an expanded and maybe still further revised or developed presentation of the author's ideas in the light of the discussion this study is sure to evoke. D.R.Ap-T.

Congar, Y. M.-J. : *Le Mystère du Temple, ou l'Économie de la Présence de Dieu à sa Créature de la Genèse à l'Apocalypse.* (Lectio Divina, 22.) 1958. Pp. 346. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : 19s. 6d.).

Like all Congar's works this is a pleasantly written and well-documented book, which should prove as successful as his well-known *Esquisses du Mystère de l'Église* (1942, now translated into English). The sub-title gives a fair account of the

contents. The Old Testament portion, occupying no more than 129 pages, considers the presence of God as manifested to the patriarchs and to the Israelties during the Exodus period, and, later, as foreshadowed in the prophecy of Nathan (II Sam. vii—I Chr. xvii.) and as realized in the construction of the temple of Solomon. A chapter on the prophets emphasizes their message of ' la Présence liée au règne de Dieu dans le coeur des hommes ' (p. 280). A series of notes makes up the fifth chapter, entitled ' Temple et Présence de Dieu dans la Piété et la Pensée Juives '. A note to this chapter deals with the problem of the exact site of the sanctuary in the temples of Solomon, Zorobabel, and Herod the Great. The New Testament section (pp. 133-275) is rounded off by a final chapter on the various aspects of the divine presence in the world. A.M.T.B.

DUBARLE, A.-M. : *Le péché originel dans l'Écriture.* (Lectio Divina 20.) 1958. Pp. 202. (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : 14s. 6d.).

This volume consists of studies which have appeared in French journals between 1955 and 1957. There are three chapters dealing with the Old Testament and three with the New Testament. The first three chapters deal with the condition of humanity and original sin in Genesis and in the Wisdom Books, with considerable attention to Ben Sirach and Wisdom of Solomon—which the writer includes in ' Scripture '. The author finds the double strand everywhere : death is the common lot of man ; death is the penalty of sin. The idea of the solidarity of mankind is discussed, both with the past and in the present. The volume deals with diagnosis : we look forward to a book which deals more fully with the cure. N.H.S.

EHRLICH, E. L. : *Kultsymbolik im Alten Testament und im nachbiblischen Judentum.* (Symbolik der Religionen, III.) 1959. Pp. 144. (Anton Hiersemann, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 26).

This monograph was originally written as an article for the *Handbuch der Symbolik*, but was subsequently included in Dr. F. Hermann's series, now in course of publication, entitled *Die Symbolik der Religionen.* Those who may be led by the title to expect a discussion of the significance and origin of the symbols used in the Israelite cult, will be disappointed. Nevertheless the book is a useful one, and may be recommended to students of the Israelite cult. It contains a full list with brief descriptions of all the places, objects, rites, seasons, and personnel, in any way connected with the cult during its whole history in Israel, including rituals observed in post-biblical Judaism. Although the notes on the various cult-items are brief, they are accurate, based on the latest anthropological and archaeological data, and supplemented by excellent foot-notes which enable the student to refer to the original sources. The book can be heartily recommended as a useful and reliable guide to the study of the Israelite and Jewish cultus. S.H.H.

FASCHER, E. : *Jesaja 53 in christlicher und jüdischer Sicht.* (Aufsätze und Vorträge zur Theologie und Religionswissenschaft, Heft 4.) 1958. Pp. 58. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin, D.D.R. Price : DM. 2.70.)

The author of this study gives a detailed examination of the results of the work of Leo Baeck, Martin Buber, and Franz Rosenzweig. He surveys critically the different Christian and Jewish interpretations of Isa. liii through the centuries until the present day, and makes a valuable contribution, to a new understanding of Jewish-Christian relationships in the field of theology and faith. M.B.

DE FRAINE, J. : *Adam et son Lignage.* (Museum Lessianum, Section Biblique, 2.) 1959. Pp. 320. (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : B. frs. 180).

This is a most useful study by a well-known Jesuit scholar of the concept of ' corporate personality ' which the pioneer work of Lévy-Bruhl and the investigations of scholars like Pedersen, Eissfeldt, Wheeler Robinson and Johnson have made familiar. De Fraine distinguishes between the applications of the concept both in space and in time to the understanding of the relations between the individual and the totality, what he calls the horizontal and the vertical aspects. The ' père de famille ' is an illustration of the former aspect, the ancestor of the latter. Nine themes are worked out and illustrated from all four parts of the Canon. Six careful studies follow of what are called ' concrete applications of the notion of " corporate personality ", ' viz., Adam, the King, the Prophets, the Servant of Yahweh, the Son of Man and the ' I ' of the Psalms. It should be added that the author insists on the reality of the first man as an individual, while underlining at the same time his representative character. The concluding chapter illustrates the concept of ' corporate personality ' from the New Testament and in particular discusses the mystical Body of Christ.

The author lays emphasis throughout on the importance of preserving the dialectic of the individual and the group. He criticizes the error of allowing the group to make one lose sight of the importance of the individual and the error of conceiving the relation of the individual and the group as one of causality. Its very full documentation adds greatly to the value of this book. N.W.P.

GÉLIN, A. : *The Religion of Israel,* trans. by J. R. Foster. (Faith and Fact Books, No. 16.) 1959. Pp. 112. (Burns and Oates, London. Price : 7s. 6d.).

The title of the French original of which this is a translation is a rather better indication of its contents : *L'Ame d'Israël dans le Livre.* What is presented is not a history of Israel's religion but some of the central religious and theological themes in the O.T. After some 10 pages of historical outline

there follow discussions of the Covenant People, O.T. ethics, O.T. worship, the hope of the Kingdom of God, the missionary ideal, life after death, and Biblical man. The book is a compact systematic account of the subjects mentioned without loss of historical perspective. The translation reads smoothly. Presumably forms like *rouah* and *nefech* have survived by oversight. The quotation from Psalm cii. (ciii.) 1 (p. 91) *ma nefesh* presents the Psalmist as surprisingly bilingual.

G.W.A.

VAN GOUDOEVER, J. : *Biblical Calendars.* 1959. Pp. XIV+296 (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 21).

Here is a careful study of the calendar, as devised not only by the Jews of Bible times, both pre-exilic and post-exilic, but of later times. With this there is necessarily involved the matter of the lectionaries, chiefly the Reading of the Law. In the first seven chapters the dates of the observances of the feasts, festivals and fasts are discussed. Then the author turns to the discussion of dates given in Jubilees, Ezekiel, and the various apocalypses. Part Two deals with festivals in the early Christian Church, considering even the questions as to whether the Feasts of Ascension, Transfiguration and Church-Dedication depend strictly on the Calendar. In particular the length of the ministry of Jesus is discussed. The concluding section of the book deals with the feasts of the Gospels and in Acts. Here many suggestions are made, all interesting, some illuminating, and others speculative. It is a necessary book for all who are interested in ecclesiastical calendars, liturgies, and lectionaries. N.H.S.

HENRY, C. F. H. (ed. by) : *Revelation and the Bible : Contemporary Evangelical Thought.* 1959. Pp. 414. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 17s. 6d.).

This volume consists of twenty-four essays on the theme of the divine revelation in and the inspiration of the Bible. The twenty-four writers call themselves ' evangelical conservatives ', which means that they all maintain the ' plenary ' or ' verbal ' theory of inspiration. Readers who accept this position will find all the essays interesting and helpful. Others will find the essays interesting, but often puzzling and sometimes exasperating. There are three exceptions ; two essays which deal with ' archaeological confirmation ' of the Old Testament (by D. J. Wiseman) and of the New Testament (by F. F. Bruce). In both of these essays the claims are moderate and reasonable. But the most helpful is that by N. H. Ridderbos (Amsterdam), dealing with ' Reversals in Old Testament Criticism '. This essay is a well-balanced estimate of the present position. He warns the ' conservatives ' that the changes are by no means as favourable to their point of view as they often suppose ; equally he warns the critical scholars of the excesses of some latter developments.

N.H.S.

HERBERT, A. S. : *Worship in Ancient Israel.* (Ecumenical Studies in Worship, No. 5.) 1959. Pp. 52. (Lutterworth Press, London : Price : 7s. 6d.).

The Old Testament Professor at the Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham, has written a sound, balanced and informative study of Hebrew worship in its many aspects. There are four chapters : the basis of Israel's worship, its vocabulary, its media, and a final chapter on the aim and fulfilment of worship. The last is definitely Christian, and the key to the old inadequacy of sacrifice, altar, and priest is to be found in the Epistle to the Hebrews. The basis of Israel's worship is Israel's faith in Yahweh, Saviour and Redeemer, who demonstrated His character primarily in the rescue from Egypt. The short section on the vocabulary deals with such terms as ' bow oneself down ', ' slave-servant ' and the like. The main body of the book deals with the various types of sacrifice, the accompanying ritual recitals, cultic objects (Ark, pillars, etc.), cultic persons (king, priest, prophet) and such cultic occasions as the great feasts. Full recognition is given to recent studies of the New Year rites and ' sacral kingship ', but the author does not carry these to the excessive lengths characteristic of some protagonists. Altogether an excellent book, highly to be recommended to students. N.H.S.

HOOKER, M. D. : *Jesus and the Servant.* 1959. Pp. xiv + 230. (S.P.C.K., London. Price : 27s. 6d.).

Miss Hooker's study of the influence of the Servant concept of Deutero-Isaiah in the New Testament was originally undertaken for a master's degree at Bristol University. It is widely held that in Jesus' interpretation and fulfilment of his life-mission he was profoundly influenced by the Servant Songs, and particularly by the fourth ; Miss Hooker examines the evidence afresh and finds nothing to support this view. She concludes that there is no sure reference to the Servant Songs in any place where Jesus speaks of the meaning of his death, and that neither he nor the evangelists had the concept of the Servant or his suffering in mind. The Servant is Israel, and what Jesus did, she holds, was to fulfil Israel's world mission as prescribed throughout Deutero-Isaiah and not only in the Servant Songs. The Servant is not regarded as a distinct figure ; the Servant concept is but one aspect of the theology of suffering and redemption which emerges throughout the Biblical presentation of the history of Israel. The reviewer dissents from many of Miss Hooker's conclusions, but welcomes her re-opening of such a crucial question, and concurs heartily with Professor Barrett's testimony in his foreword to the ' unusual maturity ' of her scholarship.

F.F.B.

JEPSEN, A. : *Wissenschaft vom Alten Testament.* (Aufsätze und Vorträge, Heft 1.) 1958. Pp. 34. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin, D.D.R. Price : DM. 1.80).

Taking as his starting point Wellhausen's resignation from his theological chair because he could not prepare his students for the work of the ministry, the author examines the relationship between O.T. scholarship and the faith and life of the Church. He is convinced that God still speaks to the Church through the O.T. Accordingly, genuine O.T. scholarship exists only when it is carried on in a constant interchange and debate with other theological disciplines. Only in the light of the N.T. is the O.T. rightly understood. To treat it solely as a source for the history of religion is to be driven to wrong conclusions about it. This is an extremely stimulating study and warmly to be commended. M.B.

KAISER, O. : *Die mythische Bedeutung des Meeres in Ägypten, Ugarit und Israel.* (B.Z.A.W. 78.) 1959. Pp. viii+161. (Alfred Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 24).

This informative study begins with a discussion of Nun, the primeval ocean, as variously conceived in Egyptian mythological texts. Careful attention is given to the thought of the Nile and the Mediterranean in this connexion, and there is due recognition of what were thought to be Nun's beneficent and maleficent aspects. Further, both here and in a subsequent chapter where later folklore comes up for discussion, consideration is given to the evidence for influence from Phoenician sources. On the Ugaritic side there is a full discussion of the conflict between Baal and Yam. The relevant texts are reproduced in transliteration and translation, and then discussed within the context of the comparative material from the Ancient Near East. As for Israelite thought, the author deals, not only with the more obvious material concerning Creation, the Flood, and the crossing of the Red Sea, as found in the Pentateuch, the Psalter, and the works of the canonical Prophets, but also with the Paradise story (including a lengthy discussion of the meaning of *'ēd*) and such legends as that of Jacob at the Jabbok. Despite the circumscribed theme which is indicated by the title, the author touches, where necessary, on the comparative data from Mesopotamia ; and the monograph may be warmly welcomed as one which is written throughout with sympathy and understanding.

A.R.J.

KNIGHT, G. A. F. : *A Christian Theology of the Old Testament.* 1959. Pp. 384. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

This theology of the Old Testament is written with the presupposition ' that the Old Testament is nothing less than Christian Scripture ', but in what follows the author shows that he does not quite mean what the words quoted seem to

mean. Such an incautious statement, however, might lose the book readers and that would be a pity.

The book is divided into four parts. Part I seeks to give the Old Testament teaching about God on the basis of a Biblical anthropology. The starting-point is man made in the image of God and it is emphasised that man (*adam*) is a plurality and is both male and female. God has revealed himself through his association with Israel and also through his heavenly family. Part II 'God and Creation' contains discussion of the meaning of chaos in relation to creation, of man as a creature capable of obedient response to God, who has nevertheless fallen into the Chaos of sin and merited the wrath of God. Part III 'God and Israel' is concerned with God's revelation of himself in the history of Israel. There is a detailed examination of certain figures through which Israel interpreted to itself its unique relation to God. Part IV is entitled 'The Zeal of the Lord' and discusses God's plan of salvation for Israel. The author speaks of five 'moments' in Israel's experience (which are paralleled in the New Testament) —the birth of the people, its covenant marriage at Sinai, its death in the Exile, its rebirth and the promise of a land which will be itself redeemed. Chapter 25 examines seventeen distinct but related elements in Israel's eschatological expectation. The book concludes with a study of the hope which Israel came to cherish and an appendix on Israel and the Church.

It is unfortunate that a book of such interest and originality of treatment should be marred by a considerable number of unguarded and even wrong-headed statements. Good ideas tend to be run to death and one suspects an occasional hobby-horse. There is an odd explanation of the pointing of the tetragrammation on pp. 49 and 67, while the repeated 'post eventu' makes one rub one's eyes. N.W.P.

MARTIN-ACHARD, R. : *Israël et les nations. La perspective missionaire de l'Ancien Testament.* (Cahiers Théologiques, 42.) 1959. Pp. 78. Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. Frs. 4.50).

As the sub-title suggests, this study draws attention to those parts of the Old Testament which emphasise Israel's divinely appointed role *vis à vis* the nations of the world. The conversion of the nations is the work of God, and Israel is to perform a mediatorial task by being the chosen people ; it is to attract rather than to evangelize. The conversion of the Gentiles belongs to the 'last chapter in the history of salvation'. Isa. xlii. 1-6 ; and xlix. 6 present, not a missionary message in our sense of the term, but Israel's mediatorial function. Other commonly cited 'missionary' passages yield the same meaning ; even Jonah is universalistic rather than missionary. Isa. xlv. 20-24 is a unit referring to the dispersed Jews, not to the Gentiles. Somewhat surprisingly, no reference is made to Isa. lii. 13-liii. 12. The treatment of some passages might be questioned, but the book is stimulating and a valuable contribution. A.S.H.

MOTYER, J. A. : *The Revelation of the Divine Name* (Tyndale Old Testament Lecture, 1956) 1959. Pp. 32. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.).

In this lecture the interpretation of Exod. vi. 2f. is re-examined, the lecturer's contention being that what was new was not the Name Yahweh but the revelation of the content of the Name. Much careful work has gone into the discussion of the passage ; and frequent reference is made to works in English which have a bearing on the subject. But the conclusion is somewhat forced ; and it is not clear that the three factors to which the lecturer appeals at the outset (changes in Pentateuchal criticism, archaeological discovery, and criticism of the evolutionary interpretation of Israel's religion) really affect the issue. G.W.A.

MOWINCKEL, S. : *He That Cometh*, trans. by G. W. Anderson. Reprinted 1959. Pp. xvi + 528. (Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 45s. 0d. Abingdon Press, Nashville and New York. Price : $6.50).

This work, originally published in 1956 and noticed in *Book List*, 1957, p. 51, has been reprinted with several minor corrections.

NÉHER, A. : *Moses and the Vocation of the Jewish People*, trans. by I. Marinoff. (Men of Wisdom Books, 7.) 1959. Pp. 192+numerous ills. (Harper, New York. Price : $1.35. Longmans, Green & Co., London. Price : 6s. 0d.).

The French edition of this book was noticed in *Book List*, 1957, p. 52. We welcome the enterprise which has made this sensitive study available in a good English translation. The astonishingly wide range of illustrations is an appropriate accompaniment to the text. Unfortunately the part of the Hebrew text of Exod. xv. which appears on the inside of the back cover has been printed upside down. G.W.A.

PEDERSEN, J. : *Israel : Its Life and Culture*, I-II, III-IV. 1959. Pp. X+578 and VI+796. (Branner & Korch, Copenhagen and Oxford University Press, London. Price : £3 10s. 0d. and £4).

This famous work has been issued with corrections. In I-II these are confined to a list of misprints. But in III-IV (cf. *Book List*, 1946, p. 49 ; *Eleven Years*, p. 49) some 7 pages have been added surveying relevant archaeological discoveries and recent discussion of the New Year Festival and kingship. Professor Pedersen expresses the hope that interest in the royal festival will not lead to neglect of the importance of Passover. G.W.A.

Porúbčan, Š. *Il Patto nuovo in Is.* 40-66. (Analecta Biblica, 8.) 1958. Pp. xvi+334. (Pontifical Biblical Institute, Rome. Price : lire 5,400, or $9).

This learned and intensely thorough piece of work is a careful study of the notion of *berit*, first in general, throughout the first part ; then Isaiah xl-lxvi., where a careful exegetical examination is made of all the relevant chapters; and lastly in a synthetic study which deals with the idea of the new *berit* and its constitution, the content of the covenant, the stages of its realization, the covenant regarded as an institution, and individual particupation in the *berit*. There is a final short section in which the idea of the covenant in Second and Third Isaiah is compared with the soteriological thought of the New Testament. The book suffers from the fact that much of it is really not very new, and it does not on the whole make interesting reading. It suffers, for example, by comparison with Professor C. R. North's fascinating volume *The Suffering Servant in Deutero-Isaiah* to which it is in some measure indebted. The author's courageous decision to write his treatise in a language that is not his own may have contributed to the impression of dullness. It is, none the less, a work of genuine scholarship and a worthy addition to the series in which it appears. J.M.T.B.

Stamm, J.-J. : *Le Décalogue à la lumière des recherches contemporains.* (Cahiers Théologiques, 43.) 1959. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. Frs. 3.50).

This is a French translation of *Der Dekalog im Lichte der neueren Forschung.* (See *Book List,* 1959, p. 30.) The Introduction has been modified, and some additions have been made to the text and the documentation. G.W.A.

Stamm, J. J. : *Die Gottesebenbildlichkeit des Menschen im Alten Testament.* (Theologische Studien 54.) 1959. Pp. 22. (Evangelische Verlag, Zollikon-Zurich. Price : 4s. 0d.).

This is an interesting little essay on the problem of the interpretation of the *Imago Dei* in the Old Testament. After a brief reference to the old orthodox view and to the view, in its essence still held by many modern scholars, associated with the periods of the *Aufklärung*, Idealism, and Romanticism, Stamm draws attention to the interpretation of the *Imago* as concrete resemblance sponsored by Gunkel, Humbert, and Köhler. He then points out that Barth (in *Kirchliche Dogmatik* III. i.) agrees with Gunkel, etc., in their assertion that the *Imago* is not a quality of man and that in the Old Testament there is no knowledge of the loss of the *Imago*. The distinction between Barth and these scholars is that for them the whole man is reduced to an external appearance, whereas for Barth the whole man is a personality capable of fellowship with God. Stamm agrees with Barth's view that

between God and man is an *analogia relationis*, there being an I—Thou relationship within the Godhead (deduced from Gen. i. 26) to which corresponds the relationship between man and woman. Stamm argues that agreement between these views is possible, since Old Testament thought does not sharply distinguish between the internal and the external, while in the Old Testament man is undoubtedly thought of as personality capable of fellowship with God. N.W.P.

STAMM, J.-J. and BIETENHARD, H. : *Der Weltfriede im Lichte der Bibel* 1959. Pp. 112. (Zwingli Verlag, Zürich. Price : Sw. Frs. DM. 5.80).

The first part of this work (which was written in preparation for the *evangelische Akademikertagung* held in the autumn of 1959) deals with the idea of world peace in the O.T., and is by Professor Stamm. First he discusses briefly the O.T. conception of the world, and then examines the meaning of *shālôm*. Three further sections are devoted respectively to the primeval peace, the ideal of peace in the present (with some reference to the Holy War), and the place of peace in the future hope. (A distinction is made between prophecies of the Kingdom of the Messiah and those of the Kingdom of God.) The establishment of peace means the restoration of the original peace of creation, a restoration which must be the work of God and not of man. Of this there are anticipations in the *Heilsgeschichte*. G.W.A.

STEINMANN, J. : *Le prophétisme biblique des origines à Osée*. (Lectio Divina, 23.) 1959. Pp. 260. (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : Frs. 1260).

This author continues to produce small but excellent studies on the Old Testament. This particular volume is the fourth of seven books of similar size dealing with the history of Biblical prophecy. (See *Book List*, 1951, p. 52; 1953, p. 48; 1954, p. 54; *Eleven Years*, pp. 347, 501, 591). Here we have first a study of Canaanite religion before the Israelite invasion, material drawn largely from Ugaritic findings. Then the clash between the two religions, with the compromise. The author then deals with the period of the Judges (Deborah, Jotham, Samson), through the time of Saul, the reign of David (David, Gad, Nathan and Psalms xxivb., ii. and cx.), and so through Elijah, Elisha, and finishing with Amos and Hosea. Nearly half the book, as one would expect, is concerned with Amos and Hosea. The date of Amos is given as ca. 750 B.C. and that of Hosea ca. 743 B.C. French translations are provided for all passages discussed. The volume contains nothing particularly new, but the treatment throughout is sound, clear and throughly up to date. N.H.S.

STEWART, JAMES : *The Message of Job.* 1959. Pp. 140. (Independent Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

It is a great loss that James Stewart did not live longer and write more, since this small volume has a liveliness, a wiseness, and an element of inspiration which reminds one of George Adam Smith and Cheyne at his best. The book has been constructed by Professor James Wood out of material left by James Stewart, much of it prepared during his last long illness. The starting point is that the author of Job was not a detached philosopher full of speculations, but was greatly concerned with the practical problems of his day. We need first to study the period of ca. 400 B.C. with its deceived and betrayed hope, a period of misery and even physical suffering for the new Israel. Why ? Were the times out of joint ? Were there secret sins not yet paid for ? Was the traditional teaching wrong ? The plan of the book deals with the poet's courage, sympathy, faith and peace. The last chapters set the drama-poem in the setting of prologue and epilogue, discuss God's confidence in man, and lastly the preacher and the book. The book is primarily for the scholar-preacher. It includes a brief memoir of the author, written by his elder daughter.
N.H.S.

THOMSON, J. G. S. S. : *The Word of the Lord in Jeremiah.* (Tyndale Old Testament Lecture, 1959.) 1959. Pp. 20. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.).

Dr. Thomson discusses the relation of the Word to the prophetic consciousness and the prophetic authority, argues that it demands a response, examines its effects in Jeremiah's experience, and its character as a criterion of judgment, considers the transition from the spoken to the written word, and emphasizes the relation of the Word to prayer. G.W.A.

VAN VLIET, H. : *No Single Testimony. A Study on the Adoption of the Law of Deut.* 19 : 15 *par. into the New Testament.* (Studia Theologica Rheno-Traiectina, Vol. IV.) 1958. Pp. ix + 162. (Kemink & Zoon, Utrecht. Price : Fl. 15).

The examination of the place given in the N.T. to the law requiring that two witnesses at least are necessary for the conviction of an accused party is prefaced by a comparative study in which it is maintained that no such provision appears in Greek or Roman law (before the time of Constantine, when Roman law began to be influenced by Biblical law). There was a tendency in Hellenistic and even in later Palestinian Judaism to water down the stringency of this Deuteronomic requirement. But in the N.T. it is reaffirmed in its full force, not only in explicit quotations but in the fabric of early Christian practice ; from this Dr. van Vliet concludes that the early Christians ' did not feel the necessity to be in line with contemporary Greek thinking . . . but dared to put forward also those elements of revelation that do not so easily find an echo in human reason '. An extremely well documented study.
F.F.B.

WESTERMANN, C. : *Der Schöpfungsbericht vom Anfang der Bibel* (Calwer Hefte zur Förderung biblischen Glaubens und christlichen Lebens, 30). 1960. Pp. 40. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 1.90).

The author makes the startling assertion that the Bible begins not with Gen. i. but with Exod. i., his point being that Genesis is a prologue to the history of the people of God. The main part of the pamphlet sets out the structure of the Priestly narrative of creation and the Yahwistic narrative of creation and the fall in such a way as to apply their theological and religious message. The results of critical scholarship are assumed but not obtruded. G.W.A.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLES

AISTLEITNER, J. : *Die Mythologischen und Kultischen Texte aus Ras Schamra.* 1959. Pp. 113. (Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica VIII. Budapest. 25s. 0d.).

J. Aistleitner had previously contributed to Ugaritic studies by publishing, in 1954, his valuable *Untersuchungen zur Grammatik des Ugaritischen.* The present translation into German of a selection of Ugaritic texts (mainly Ba'al, Keret, and Aqht) does not, as far as the reviewer can see, constitute an advance over existing renderings, especially those by H. L. Ginsberg, C. H. Gordon, G. R. Driver, U. Cassuto, and J. Gray. In fact, in some respects there is retrogression compared with G. R. Driver's idiomatic, fluent, and philologically impeccable translation. Aistleitner also appears to have missed many studies of detail which had already elucidated individual points of difficulty.

Above all, one may doubt that the time has yet come for a translation which virtually dispenses with explanatory footnotes of a linguistic character and manages with a mere 1½ pages of ' Sprachliche Bemerkungen '. To the uninitiated German reader the present rendering may have its uses ; to the scholar its value is unhappily limited. E.U.

GABRIELI, F. (ed. by) : *L'antica Società Beduina : La société béduine ancienne : Ancient Beduin Society : Die altbeduinische Gesellschaft.* (Studi Semitici, 2.) 1959. Pp. 156. (Centro di Studi Semitici, Istituto di Studi Orientali, Rome).

This second volume (the first was noticed on p. 33 of the 1959, *Book List*) issued by the Centre of Semitic Studies at Rome University (under the direction of Professor S. Moscati) presents a record of lectures delivered at Rome by five scholars on the subject of the ancient Bedouin society. A third volume on Semitic linguistics is already in preparation.

W. Dostal writes on the evolution of Bedouin life ; G. Dossin

on the Bedouin in the Mari texts ; M. Höfner on the Bedouin in pre-Islamic Arabic inscriptions ; J. Henninger on ancient Bedouin society and pre-Islamic religion. F. Gabrieli contributes a chapter on pre-Islamic Bedouin literature as well as an epilogue.

Dostal deals with his subject exclusively from an ethnological point of view ; he is mainly concerned with a redefinition of the term *badw* and the problems of the dromedary. In his examination of the Mari texts Dossin throws a few further rays of light on Bedouin society and particularly the Hapiru and Yaminite groups. Maria Höfner subjects the vast number of pre-Islamic inscriptions to careful scrutiny and finds that, while most of the Safaitic and Thamudic graffiti are of Bedouin origin, no mention is made of the Bedouin (despite their important, if subordinate, function in commercial activities) in the voluminous epigraphic literature of the sedentary South Arabians—until the critical times shortly before the dissolution of the Southern city-states. J. Henninger considers the mention of nomads in the Old Testament and classical writers and offers a succinct characterization of Bedouin society. In his study of pre-Islamic religion Henninger allows full weight to the pioneering work of Robertson Smith, Wellhausen, Nöldeke, Goldziher, G. Ryckmans and others. F. Gabrieli's paper on pre-Islamic literature is a precious contribution to our knowledge of the *Mu'allaqat* and the *Jahiliyya* period in general. His summing-up of the entire volume contains judicious comments on and gentle adjustments to some of the articles here collected. Altogether a useful book to students of the Ancient Near East.

E.U.

MOSCATI, S. : *The Face of the Ancient Orient.* 1960. Pp. xvi+328 +XXXII plates+5 figures+map. (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London and Vallentine Mitchell, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

This handsome volume is a translation of *Il Profilo dell' Oriente Mediterraneo.* (See *Book List,* 1957, p. 61.) To have brought together from so many specialist fields such a wealth of material and to have presented the whole in so lucid and lively manner is an enviable feat. The footnotes indicate a remarkable control of the relevant literature, references to which have been brought up to date in this edition. The interest of the text is matched by the beauty and clarity of the plates.

G.W.A.

MOSCATI, S. : *The Semites in Ancient History. An inquiry into the settlement of the Bedouin and their political establishment.* 1959. Pp. 142, including map. (University of Wales Press, Cardiff. Price : 15s. 0d.).

This work is much more limited in scope than its title suggests. The author discriminates between Semitic nations and the Semitic race, limiting the latter to the Bedouin of the inner

steppes. He proceeds to consider the age-long trend of these tribesmen to the settled land of Mesopotamia, Syria-Palestine, and the more fertile lands in Southern Arabia. Useful as this study is, independent in judgement, and accurately documented, the study of Bedouin penetration, limited as it is to the bare fact of movement and settlement, stops short at the point where it is of most interest to Biblical study. J.G.

ULLENDORFF, E. : *The Ethiopians. An Introduction to Country and People.* 1960. Pp. xvi + 232 + XVI plates + map. (Oxford University Press, London, Price : 30s. 0d.).

In his preface the author states that his aim is to present a balanced picture of Ethiopia to the general reader. This he has succeeded most admirably in doing. The book, which is devoted mainly to historic Abyssinia and the culture of the Semitized peoples, contains 10 chapters. The first gives a fascinating account of the exploration and study of Ethiopia and its peoples. This is followed by chapters on the geography and ethnography of Ethiopia. Subsequent chapters are devoted to history, religion and church, languages, literature, art and music, daily life and customs, and Ethiopia to-day. Each chapter is a mine of information, presented in a clear and readable fashion, on the topic with which it deals. The whole is illustrated by excellent and well chosen photographs, and is provided with a clear map. Of special interest to students of Hebrew and the Semitic languages are the masterly sections on the languages and literature of Ethiopia and the Ethiopians. T.W.T.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

BAUMBACH, G. : *Qumran und das Johannes-Evangelium.* (Aufsätze und Vorträge zur Theologie und Religionswissenschaft, Heft 6). 1958. Pp. 60. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin, D.D.R. Price: DM. 2.70).

This is a study of the Manual of Discipline and the Fourth Gospel against the background of Jewish Apocalyptic in which the author traces certain connections between the origins of Christianity and the Qumran sect. The dualistic tendencies in the Fourth Gospel make it the most appropriate for comparison with the Manual. Certain common features in terminology can be established. But this points not to direct influence from Qumran on the Gospel, but to a common inheritance from Apocalyptic, which produced teaching of a different stamp in the two contexts. In spite of the special character of the Qumran material, the author shows clearly its immense importance for the understanding of the beginnings of Christianity. M.B.

Bruce, F. F. : *Biblical Exegesis in the Qumran Texts.* (Exegetica, 3, 1.) 1959. Pp. 84. (van Keulen, The Hague. Price : Fl. 4.75).

This study is an expanded form of lectures delivered in the Free University of Amsterdam and the Universities of Utrecht and Leiden. Professor Bruce begins with an account, with illustrations, of the meaning of *pesher,* and sums up the principles of interpretation presupposed in the Qumran commentaries and the ways in which they are applied. He proceeds to discuss the situation in terms of which the Biblical texts were interpreted. There follow chapters on the Zadokite Work, Messianic Interpretation, the Servant of the Lord and the Son of Man, the Interpretation of Daniel, and the bearing on the New Testament of Biblical exegesis in the Qumran texts. The whole study is marked by sound judgement and lucid exposition. G.W.A.

Dupont-Sommer, A. : *Les écrits esséniens découverts près de la Mer Morte.* 1959. Pp. 446. including 4 figures. (Payot, Paris. Price : Frs. 3000).

In this latest contribution to the publisher's ' Bibliothèque Historique ' Dupont-Sommer has given us a comprehensive study of the Qumran discoveries, as definitive as the present state of the question allows. He has thought and thought again on the implications of these discoveries, and while he has not departed in essentials from the findings of his *Aperçus préliminaires* (cf. *Book List,* 1951, p. 19 ; *Eleven Years,* p. 314), he has given us a work both weightier and more cautious. In addition to a full account of the discoveries and a detailed examination of their significance, he has provided translations of the non-biblical texts from Qumran which are thus far available to the world of scholarship.

As the title of this work indicates, Dupont-Sommer continues to identify the Qumran sect with the Essenes, and he presents strong reasons for doing so. He continues to endorse Renan's statement that ' Christianity is an Essenism which largely succeeded ', and if he no longer describes Jesus as an ' astonishing reincarnation ' of the Teacher of Righteousness, he speaks of a special and unique relation between the two, while he recognizes important differences (pp. 385 f.). He continues to identify Hyrcanus II as the Wicked Priest, and to regard with favour Goossens' identification of Onias the Righteous as the Teacher of Righteousness, although he does not commit himself absolutely to it.

Among his literary judgments, we may mention Dupont-Sommer's insistence that the *Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs* is not a Christian (or Judaeo-Christian) but a Jewish work, having close affinities with the Qumran literature, and his refusal to accept at this stage the argument from silence which infers the Christian origin of the *Similitudes of Enoch* from the fact that no part of this section of the Enoch literature has turned up so far at Qumran.

No doubt an English edition of this important work will be forthcoming before long ; we hope so. F.F.B.

HUPPENBAUER, H. W. : *Der Mensch zwischen zwei Welten. Der Dualismus der Texte von Qumran (Höhle 1) und der Damaskusfragmente. Ein Beitrag zur Vorgeschichte des Evangeliums.* (Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments. No. 34.) 1959. Pp. 132. (Zwingli Verlag, Zurich. Price : DM. 19).

This very workmanlike and well-documented abstract of a dissertation presented to the Theological Faculty of Basel is a welcome addition to specialist works on the Scrolls. After a brief definition of dualism and of the problem of its provenance in the scrolls (to disclaim any further pre-occupation with this vexed question) the author examines the significance of relevant passages in the following scrolls :—Discipline, Habakkuk, Damascus, Thanksgiving, Warfare, Genesis Apocryphon, and the ' Mystery Fragment ' from Cave 1. A synthetic survey deals with God (Creator of the good and of the wicked, the evil spirits and Belial as well), Lord of Seasons, including the present. He holds court, has His angels—He is the One God ; in the future He will be, above all, Judge. He communicates through the agency of angels. Evil is brought about by means of evil powers, who, however, are subservient to God. They fight against God only to implement the fact of Election. Belial has his place in the underworld (therefore, despite the Sect's monotheism, there is dualism in its creed, but there is no speculation concerning it). The anthropology of the sect is confused, often self-contradictory. There are two classes of men, good (the Sect) and evil (all others, Jews included). But all men are sinful (though there is no mention of the Fall), and deliberately guilty. God nevertheless acts graciously to His Elect, and the New Covenant enables them to fulfil God's law. Human ways of thought betray the same dualism as exists in the cosmic conflict ; human sin bespeaks an evil power, and it is man's duty to accept divine redemption.

On the whole, we find in the Scrolls not one dualism but a number. All of them are ethical ; they demand the fulfilling of the Torah of God. But the dualism is also ' *physisch-metaphysisch* '. Creator and created are sharply distinguished, and man is not only ' created ' but also earthly : The spirits are a superior creation, though they also are separated from God. The separate evaluation of human and spiritual levels not on grounds of ethics but of ontology is important for the understanding of the sect's dualism, for it is complicated by the presence also of an ethical evaluation. This is conceived of not along Hellenistic lines of opposites (spirit and flesh) but by the fact of God and His acts. The dualism, consequently, is not of the usual anthropological kind. It is not absolute, and is conditioned through and through by ethical preconceptions. It is cosmic, but confined to this world of creatureliness. It is subservient, at all times, to the basic idea of salvation. B.J.R.

Kosmala, H. : *Hebräer-Essener-Christen. Studien zur Vorgeschichte der frühchristlichen Verkündigung.* 1959. Pp. XII+480. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 28.00).

With this volume the publishers have launched their new series of monographs entitled *Studia Post-Biblica,* under the general editorship of P. A. H. de Boer. The *Hebräer* of the title are the people to whom the Epistle to the Hebrews was addressed. It would be well at the outset to stop and ask if the original writer and readers thought of them as Hebrews', or whether this was not rather a second-century inference from the contents of the document. Kosmala's view is that they were not (as commonly supposed) Christians of Jewish birth who were inclined to revert to Judaism, but Jews who had come so far on the way to Christianity, but had not yet come all the way ; that they were, in fact, people holding views very similar to those of the Qumran sect and other Essenes. Many of the leading themes of the Epistle to the Hebrews are illustrated from Qumran literature. The work as a a whole belongs to the field of New Testament rather than Old, but is at the same time an important contribution to Qumran studies. Much of the most fruitful early Christian evangelization, Kosmala believes, was carried out among Essene groups. He illustrates his point by some funerary inscriptions from Beth-shearim which he maintains are Essene in character. Among his sixteen appendices there is one which finds in the Biblical exegesis of CD vii. 9-21 an important source for the basic elements in the Qumran community's doctrine.

F.F.B.

Kutscher, E. Y. : *The Language and Linguistic Background of the Isaiah Scroll.* 1959. Pp. xii+529. Jerusalem (Magnes Press of the Hebrew University).

This monumental work is written in Hebrew and is provided with a very brief English summary which, however, covers only the first 70 pages of the author's introduction and conclusions. No such translation aid is offered for the great bulk of this book which analyses in detail problems of spelling, Aramaic elements, the influence of early and late Biblical as well as Mishnaic Hebrew, phonology and morphology, textual, questions, etc. There are appendices and no fewer than 45 pages of Addenda and Corrigenda which reflect the slow growth of the work over the past 10 years. A greater measure of integration and the elimination of some at least of the traces and stages of composition would have benefited the book in its literary character.

Kitscher sets out to demonstrate that the Isaiah scroll reflects the complicated linguistic situation prevailing in Palestine during the last pre-Christian centuries. Late Biblical Hebrew (as it appears in some of the later Hagiographa) and Mishnaic Hebrew with all their distinctions from the classical norm in morphology, vocabulary, and syntax have superseded the language of Classical Biblical Hebrew. And, above all,

there was the powerful and all-pervading impact of Aramaic in its various dialectal manifestations. Few of these conclusions are either new or revolutionary, but Kutscher has brought to bear a mighty apparatus of proof and meticulous documentation on what used to be little more than an impressionistic structure. The principal criticism of his procedure is implicit in the self-imposed limitation to the Isaiah scroll. Coverage of all the Dead Sea material hitherto discovered might not have vitally affected the author's conclusions but it would at least have offered a substantially more secure basis.

Kutscher has, however, done much more than provide a linguistic study of the Isaiah scroll : he has, in fact, dealt with most of the basic problems of Hebrew grammar and Hebrew linguistic development—and in a manner that can be termed highly respectable in the light of contemporary notions of linguistic analysis. And this is no mean achievement at a time when teachers of Hebrew are notoriously hard put to place a reliable and up-to-date historical and grammatical treatment of the language in the hands of their pupils. It is at this point that a reviewer may justly be expected to say that ' no serious student of Hebrew can afford to neglect this work '—alas, it may confidently be expected that many will do so nevertheless. Translation of this 500-page book would be an unjustifiable waste, and the time has surely come to face the alternatives squarely : either *all* students of Hebrew should be expected to read modern Hebrew in the same way as students of Arabic are able to keep abreast of publications in modern Arabic—or publication in Hebrew of works of scholarship that are likely to be of universal interest ought to be abandoned. E.U.

Lasor, W. S. : *Bibliography of the Dead Sea Scrolls*, 1948-1957. (Fuller Library Bulletin, Number 31 ; Theological Seminary Bibliographical Series, Number 2.) 1958. Pp. 92. (The Library, Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, California. Price : $3.50).

This is a most valuable list of 2982 items on Qumran, arranged in three main groups : General Works, The Texts of Qumran, and the Interpretation of the Qumran Literature. There are useful cross references, a full index of authors, and a short subject index. All workers in this field will be indebted to Professor Lasor for his painstaking industry. G.W.A.

Livshits, G. M. : *Kumranskie rukopisi i ikh istoricheskoe znachenie*. 1959. Pp. 82. (Izdatel'stvo Belgosuniversiteta imeni V.I. Lenina, Minsk. Price : 5 roubles 55 kopecks.)

This little book " The Kumran manuscripts and their historical significance " is the first book on the Dead Sea Scrolls to be published in the USSR : hitherto the Russian contribution to these studies has been virtually confined to a few articles in the periodical *Vestnik Drevnei Istorii*. The author's aims

are to acquaint the Russian reader with the Dead Sea Scrolls and to interpret them in the light of the Marxist theories of history. (The present work, he says, is to be regarded as a supplement to his earlier book *Klassovaya bor'ba v Iudee i vosstaniya protiv Rima*—" Class struggle in Judaea and the revolt against Rome "—Minsk, 1957.) He discusses the main problems connected with the Scrolls and is particularly interested in " the significance of the Kumran finds for the study of the history of the origin of Christianity ". The book is very well documented and furnished with copious notes : the author shows a wide knowledge of Western works. His presentation of the facts is sober, though naturally few Western scholars will agree with most of his interpretations of them. Be that as it may, he does an undoubted service by stressing points which tend to be overlooked by the ' bourgeois ' scholars of the West. Professor Livshits's book is yet another indication of the growing interest of Soviet scholars in the history, civilisations and languages of the ancient Near East and as such it is to be welcomed. T.W.T.

MARTIN, M. : *The Scribal Character of the Dead Sea Scrolls.* Vol. II (Bibliothèque du Muséon, Vol. 45). 1958. Pp. 11+304+14*. (Publications Universitaires, Louvain. Price : B. Frs. 400).

The first volume was described in the 1959, *Book List* (p. 37). The second volume deals mainly with the evidence of the revisions of manuscripts, including those conducted by the copyists themselves as well as those by later scribes. The activity postulates the existence of a ' revisor-exemplar ' as well as a parent copy. The seven scrolls are scrutinised, according to their grouping of non-biblical, IQIsa, and IQIsb with IQpHab. The conclusion is that hybrid texts (containing ' corrections ' from varying sources) themselves confirm the objectivity of the scribes. There was no attempt to impose anything like a uniform style of *matres lectionis* vocalization, or any other convention ; and in this sense it is wrong to think of a ' school ' of scribes at Qumrân. In a final chapter the author discusses the significance of this conclusion and also, in a separate article, the relevance of the whole inquiry for the question of whether the Qumrân scrolls were produced by a ' settlement ' (e.g., the Essenes) or were simply deposited in the caves (e.g., *a genizah*). He is not wholly committed to the former view, and thinks that before such a probability can be really confirmed it is necessary to show that the parent MSS must have had varying provenances, textually as well as locally. This view had been suggested before the detailed need for it had been established by Father Martin.

The volume also contains a name index, reference lists for the two volumes, and a Table of contents.

It is difficult to over-praise this basic piece of research work. B.J.R.

MILIK, J. T. : *Ten Years of Discovery in the Wilderness of Judaea.* Trans. by J. Strugnell. (Studies in Biblical Theology, No. 26.) 1959. Pp. 160.+25 photographs+2 maps+1 plan. (S. C. M. Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

The Italian and French editions of this book were reviewed in *Book List*, 1958, p. 48. In its new form it has been revised and expanded. General introductions to the Scrolls are now embarrassingly numerous ; but this is one which no student of the subject can well afford to neglect. G.W.A.

VAN DER PLOEG, J. : *Le Rouleau de la Guerre. Traduit et annoté avec une Introduction.* (Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah, ed. by J. van der Ploeg O.P. vol. II.) 1959. Pp. 198. (E. J. Brill, Leiden, Price : Fl. 25).

This thorough and competent study of the Warfare Scroll is a welcome addition to the DSS literature, and provides particularly, a helpful treatment of this the most enigmatic of the scrolls from Cave 1. In the first part the actual MS and its contents are surveyed ; then the question of date and unity of the text, its literary composition and theology are outlined. A translation follows, column by column ; and in the notes, matters of text, translation, emendations and exegesis are discussed. They fill two-thirds of the book, and the translation twenty pages.

Some of the points made by the author are : there is insufficient information to identify the warfare with that conducted by the Romans at that period (2nd or 1st cent. B.C.), but the readers were familiar with Hebrew warfare of the time. The Scroll is not a unity, and it reflects different stages in the history of the text of the Rule of Warfare : first, there was an apocalyptic writing, then another author wrote about a forty-year holy war, and there are further revisions. It is an actual warfare, one of aggression, waged to conquer the world in the name of the God of Israel. The prophecies of Ezek., especially xxxviii.-xxxix. and xl-xlviii. loom large in both the apocalyptic and warfare passages. There is no talk in either of a resurrection ; everything takes place on earth. There is no basic opposition to cultic sacrifice, but the sect avoids the present temple because it is defiled and its officers do not observe the proper calendar. The victorious Kingdom of God will be governed by the High-priest and the King-Messiah, the son of David.

The book has a bibliography and Bible index. B.J.R.

VAN DER PLOEG, J. (and others) : *La secte de Qumrân et les origines du Christianisme* (Recherches Bibliques, IV.) 1959. Pp. 244. (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : F. Frs. 18 ; B. Frs. 180).

In this volume ten scholars deal with various aspects of Qumran study, most of the contributions having first been delivered as communications at the ninth *Journées Bibliques*, held at Louvain in September, 1957. Van der Ploeg presided

at the *Journées*, but his communication was published elsewhere ; in its place he has contributed to this volume a long survey of six years of Qumran study (1952-58)—57 pages of review and 17 pages of bibliography—which accounts for more than one-third of the total contents. G. Lambert writes on the Genesis Apocryphon, J. Coppens on historical allusions in that document and also on the piety of the Qumran psalmists, A. Jaubert on the Qumran calendar, A. S. van der Woude on the Teacher of Righteousness and the two Messiahs, F. Nötscher on the 'ways' of God and man in the Bible and the Qumran literature, O. Betz on the cultic ministry at Qumran and in early Christianity, D. Barthélemy on holiness in the Qumran sect and in the gospel, J. Schmitt on the organization of the primitive Church in the light of Qumran and L. Cerfaux on the influence of Qumran on the New Testament. Van der Woude maintains that the Qumran community preserved its expectation of two Messiahs from beginning to end ; he distinguishes the historic Teacher of Righteousness (or Expounder of the Law) from the Teacher of Righteousness (or Expounder of the Law) who is yet to come, identifying the latter with the expected Messiah of Aaron and the former with the 'prophet like unto Moses'. F.F.B.

ROBERTS, B. J. : *The Second Isaiah Scroll from Qumran (IQIsb)*. (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Vol. 42, No. 1, 1959). 1959. Pp. 132-144. (Manchester University Press and the John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price : 2s. 6d.).

In comparison with the large amount of attention which IQIsa has received, IQIsb has hitherto received but little, and the reason is probably to be found in the close affinity with MT displayed by IQIsb. The main point which Professor Bleddyn Roberts makes is that it is precisely this close affinity which gives IQIsb its primary importance. Only one truly significant variant reading occurs, viz., in liii. 11, where *'or* 'light' is added after *yir'eh*. The many differences (in suffixes, genders, tenses, the use of *waw* and *yodh*, and such like) are, it is emphasized, capable of interpretation only because they reflect our M.T. They are indeed neither more numerous nor more significant than those of the Massoretic transmission itself. Divergences in the Cairo Genizah fragments too are noted, and a point is made of the frequent deviation in those fragments in the use of the divine names as compared with IQIsb which agrees largely with M.T. in this respect. The chief conclusion drawn in this useful and sober study is that the Massoretes did not in fact 'create' a text-form, nor was the Massoretic text something that 'emerged' later. It existed, in much its present form at least as early as the Maccabean period. IQIsb gives implicit support to the likely existence of a pre-Massoretic 'Massoretic' text, and thus presents a powerful challenge to the alleged 'standardization' of the text by Aqiba. D.W.T.

SCHUBERT, K. (trans. by J. W. Doberstein) : *The Dead Sea Community : Its Origin and Teachings*, 1959. Pp. xii+178. (A. and C. Black, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

The original German edition of this book, *Die Gemeinde vom Toten Meer*, appeared in 1958, and despite the over-abundance of ' introductions ' and ' background ' studies to the Scrolls the present translation is justified because it gives the general reader an interpretation which has not been too drastically worked out. After a brief introductory survey of the Scrolls, including a mention of Cave Four material, the author describes the teaching of the Sect, compares it with the information concerning the Essenes by Philo and Josephus, draws parallels with Rabbinic (with which the author is commendably familiar) and with New Testament features. In view of some recent outspoken condemnation of attempts to find in the Scrolls anything approaching Gnostic teaching it is interesting to read in this book a plausible statement of the case in favour of the idea, without, however, postulating anything closer than a common ' attitude to the concrete world and concrete history '. Likewise the discussion of New Testament affinities is fresh and instructive. It is necessary, however, to mention that nowhere in this book does the author discuss the question of the unity of individual Scrolls, and the point is rather crucial to some of them, e.g., the Manual of Discipline and the Warfare Scroll, because ultimately their use for the reconstruction of practice and belief may well be modified if, as is commonly urged, a composite origin may be assumed for them. The translation is pleasant, and the book is to be commended. B.J.R.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

BAECK, L. : *Aus drei Jahrtausenden : Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen und Abhandlungen zur Geschichte des jüdischen Glaubens*, mit einer Einführung von Hans Liebeschütz. 1958. Pp. VI+402. (J. C. B. Mohr Tübingen. Price : paper, DM. 17.50 ; bound, DM. 21).

This is a volume of essays which ought to have appeared in 1938, but that edition was destroyed by the Gestapo, about half a dozen surviving. The inclusion at that time of a study like Romantic Religion is a proof of amazing courage. The book ranges over a wide field : some of the essential features of Judaism, the relation in various contexts between Judaism and Christianity, and a number of smaller points. Baeck, though apt to pursue an idea without meticulous inspection of the evidence, emerges as a master of historical synthesis and theological discussion. If on occasion his approach is dated, that adds to the interest. Liebeschütz, in a sensitive introduction, describes the intellectual setting of Baeck's work.

For scholars, the book would be more valuable if complete and accurate bibliographical information were supplied. We are not told that seven of the twenty-two essays already figure (in English) in *The Pharisees and Other Essays*, in journals, and in what journals they appeared. And we are told that the collection is a reprint of the 1938 one though in fact two essays (' The Parisees ' and ' The Gospel as a Document of the History of the Jewish Faith ') are omitted.

D.D.

Braude, W. G. : *The Midrash on Psalms*, translated from the Hebrew and Aramaic. 2 vols. (Yale Judaica Series, XIII, 1 & 2.) 1959. Pp. xxxvi+564 ; 630. (Yale University Press, New Haven & Oxford University Press, London. Price : 120s. 0d.)

The publication of Yale Judaica Series purues its stately course. This admirable translation of the Midrash on Psalms comes from a scholar whose work on the Rabbinic attitude to proselytizing is well known. There is a lively and illuminating introduction, and an appendix with good, brief notes. Braude comes down in favour of Buber's dating against Zunz : the main redaction of the Midrash goes back to Talmudic times. The Index of Biblical passages used in the Midrash, the Index of Rabbinic authorities quoted (the earliest are Hillel and Shammai, all are Palestinian), and the Index of Subjects will prove most helpful to a student of the work. This Midrash is homiletic, a mine of various information as to Rabbinic thought.

D.D.

Brookes, R. S. : *A Dictionary of Judaism*. 1959. Pp. xvi+256. (Shapiro Vallentine & Co., London).

This book contains in the main :—1. A short bibliography of works suggested for further reading ; 2. A dictionary of Judaism. The following titles taken from the first two pages will give some idea of the character and scope of the work : Aaron ; Ablutions ; Abraham ; Abrogation of the Laws ; Abstinence ; Accents. Altogther useful for the uninitiated.

Emerton, J. A. : *The Peshitta of the Wisdom of Solomon*. (Studia Post-Biblica, II). 1959. Pp. cii+38. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 18).

Mr. Emerton has here gathered together the available material for critical study of the Peshitta text of the Book of Wisdom. The text printed is that of Codex Ambrosianus published by Ceriani in 1876—1883. The critical apparatus has drawn on some 35 authorities, of which 22 are MSS of the Peshitta ranging in date from the 6th to the 19th centuries. The editor shows in his introduction that the differences between

the MSS are on the whole very slight but that four groups may be distinguished. (i) The early pre-tenth-century MSS, (ii) a group of Nestorian MSS of eastern origin, (iii) a group of seventeenth century western MSS from a Maronite background, and (iv) a group of other western MSS. The edition is well printed, easy to use, and offers a careful record of the available material. L.H.B.

GOLDIN, J.: *The Living Talmud. The Wisdom of the Fathers and Its Classical Commentaries, Selected and Translated with an Essay.* 1958. Pp. 244. (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, and Cambridge University Press, London. Price: 30s. 0d.).

There is no lack of translations of the Tractate of the Mishnah, *Abot*, and although Judah Goldin's version is generally pleasing and lucid, the scope of his work does not allow the author to indicate the numerous passages where more than one interpretation is possible. The merit of this work, however, lies in two other features. Firstly each verse of the Mishnah is followed by translated selections from the principal Jewish classical commentaries namely, the two versions of *Abot di Rabbi Natan*, and the commentaries of Aknin, Bertinoro, Rabbi David the Prince, Duran, Rabbi Jonah, Maimonides, Meiri, the *Midrash Shemuel* of Samuel ben Isaac, Nahmias and the *Machsor Vitri*. This arrangement provides an excellent and illuminating bird's-eye view of the principal medieval Jewish interpretations of the Tractate. Secondly the book contains a brief but very stimulating essay on the Talmud itself, including a number of intelligent illustrations. This book can be recommended as a stimulating introduction to Rabbinic method. D.P.

JEREMIAS, J.: *Heiligengräber in Jesu Umwelt. (Mt. 23, 29; Lk 11, 47.) Eine Untersuchung zur Volksreligion der Zeit Jesu.* 1959. Pp. 156+6 plates+1 map. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price: paper, DM. 15.80; cloth, DM. 19.80).

In his own characteristic way Professor Jeremias has taken a text from the gospels, 'Ye build the sepulchres of the prophets' (Mt. xxiii. 29), and has built round it a most interesting and valuable study in the popular religion of Palestine in the time of Jesus. He points out that the material here collected gives us an insight into the background of the teaching of Jesus such as cannot be obtained from a study of Talmudic sources. It will probably come as a surprise to many readers to discover that popular tradition, borne witness to by the reports of early pilgrims to the Holy Land, had assigned sites to the burial places of an extraordinary number of Old Testament personages. It is curious that Jezebel should have been provided with a grave, when, according to the narrative in the book of Kings there was so little of her left to bury. Professor Jeremias has an interesting discussion of the legend

that Adam and Eve were buried in the cave of Machpelah, in Hebron. On the material here gathered he also bases a strong argument for the probability that the early Christian community would not have forgotten the true site of the Lord's burial place. Professor Jeremias is always worth listening to, and in this scholarly and most interesting monograph he has added to the already large debt which students of the Scriptures owe to his labours. S.H.H.

JERVELL, J. : *Imago Dei. Gen.* 1, 26*f. im Spätjudentum, in der Gnosis und in den paulinischen Briefen.* 1960. Pp. 379. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 35).

The author is mainly concerned with tracing the influence of Gen. i. 26f. (the making of man in the image of God) on the thought of Paul, but by way of preface he considers the influence of the passage in pre-Christian Judaism, in Philo, in the rabbinical literature and in Gnosticism. In pre-Christian Judaism the prepositions before *selem* and *demuth* are no longer understood as Beth *essentiae* and Kaph *veritatis*, but (as in LXX *kata*) to denote that man is a copy of the image of God, not the image itself. Philo interprets the passage along the lines of Platonic idealism. While the rabbinical writings indicate a public interpretation of the passage which was calculated to safeguard monotheism, they contain evidence of fanciful esoteric theories, e.g., of the original man as an androgynous being. Gnosticism de-historicizes the passage and interprets it as a myth about Everyman. Paul uses it to justify his placing Christ, as the image of the invisible God, in the forefront of his message, and to find the ultimate fulfilment of the Creator's words in the glorified Church of the future, wearing the image of Christ. A valuable contribution to the history of Biblical interpretation. F.F.B.

KISCH, G. & ROEPKE, K. : *Schriften zur Geschichte der Juden : Eine Bibliographie der in Deutschland und der Schweiz,* 1922-1955 *erschienenen Dissertationen.* (Schriftenreihe wissenschaftlicher Abhandlungen des Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany, 4.) 1959. Pp. XII+50. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen).

This is as complete a list of German and Swiss doctor-dissertations written between 1922 and 1955 on the subject of Jewish history as the industry and knowledgeability of two devoted scholars can produce. There are twelve sections : Jewish literature, Biblical and Talmudic law, Theology, Social and Economic history, Position of Jews in the law of Germany and Switzerland, Statistics, Antisemitism in Germany, Jews and Judaism in literature and art, Education, Biology and Medicine, Psychology, Palestine and Israel. Kisch writes an excellent introductory survey of Jewish bibliography in the last hundred years. D.D.

ZIMMELS, H. J. : *Ashkenazim and Sephardim : Their Relations, Differences, and Problems as Reflected in the Rabbinical Responsa*, with a Foreword by the Very Rev. the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Israel Brodie. (Jews' College Publications, New Series, No. 2.) 1958. Pp. xvi+348 (Oxford University Press, London, Price : 42s. 0d.).

This volume, the 2nd in the New Series of Jews' College Publications, is based mainly on *Responsa*—a branch of Jewish literature with which the author is well acquainted. The author has occupied himself only with *published* material. Following views expressed by other scholars, he advances three factors said to contribute to the pronounced dissimilarites which exist between the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim.

The work begins with a general historical survey of the relations between the Franco-German and Spanish Rabbinical schools. A number of distinct periods are given, the first being made up of early phenomena in ancient times, and the last comprising the years between the coming into being of the ' Wissenschaft des Judentums ' and the establishment of the state of Israel. It is the opinion of the author that in Israel ' the historical process of slowly but steadily removing the differences between the two Jewries' will be quickened. This survey is followed by a detailed examination of a number of the more characteristic differences between the two Jewries, e.g., pronunciation ; the Hebrew characters ; liturgy ; poetry ; approach to the Biblical and Talmudical laws and customs affecting daily life ; the ' philosophy ' of each of the Jewries, etc. The concluding part gives a selection of *Responsa* dealing with actual differences which have arisen on various occasions between Ashkenazim and Sephardim.

The value of this fine piece of scholarly work would have been greatly enhanced had the author made use of some relevant *new* Cairo Genizah material of which there is a great deal as evidenced from lists and catalogues of numerous libraries in which Genizah fragments have been deposited. M.W.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

WATTS, J. D. W. : *Lists of Words occurring frequently in the Hebrew Bible.* (Hebrew-English Edition : Seminary Edition). 1959. Pp. 32. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 3).

Most student-aids of this sort are based on the lists published by W. R. Harper in 1890 ; in the drawing up of the present one the *L.V.T.L.* has also been consulted. Three praiseworthy features, which make it the most practical classified vocabulary known to the reviewer, are its convenient 12mo format, its clearly *printed* Hebrew, well-spaced on the left page, with the meanings correspondingly numbered and on the right, so that any learner whose mother-tongue is not English could easily adapt this booklet.

In criticism, many *mil'el* accentuations are not so marked ; but only sixteen incorrect vocalizations have been noticed. Wrong consonants which have passed the proof-reader's eye but not mine numbered only five. In all, this is a very handy compendium which should prove its worth to those who buy it.

D.R.Ap-T.

PALACHE, J. L. : *Semantic Notes on the Hebrew Lexicon, translated from the Dutch Original and edited by R. J. Zwi Werblowsky.* 1959. Pp. XIV+78. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 15).

When the author, who was Professor of Semitic Languages and the Exegesis of the O.T. in the University of Amsterdam, was taken to a concentration camp, he left a draft of this work with friends. It consisted of three small note-books in which he had copied out a selection from the manuscript notes which he had amassed. He took these notes with him into captivity and continued to work at them until his death. They were, however, never recovered, but the note-books survived, and it is the contents of these that are here published. The author's text has been left essentially in its original form, but the editor has made a few changes and additions. On the philological side the work contains some interesting suggestions, but as the editor recognizes, it is already out of date in some respects. Akkadian has not been fully exploited, and no use at all has been made of Ugaritic. The main emphasis of the work is, however, not on philology but on semantic development, and the comparisons the author draws between the Semitic and Indo-European languages well illustrate how profitable this kind of study can be. D.W.T.

Books received too Late for Notice

AUZOU, G. : *La parole de Dieu.* (Éditions de l'Orante, Paris).

BARDTKE, H. : *Die Handschriftenfunde am Toten Meer : Die Sekte von Qumran.* (Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin.)

BIČ, M. : *Vom Geheimnis und Wunder der Schöpfung.* (Erziehungsverein, Neukirchen.)

VAN DEN BORN, A. : *Kronieken* (B.O.T. V, 1.). (J. J. Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik.)

BRATTON, F. G. : *A History of the Bible.* (Beacon Press, Boston, Mass.)

BROWNLEE, W. H. : *The Text of Habakkuk in the Ancient Commentary from Qumran.* (J. B. L. Monograph Series, Philadelphia, Penna.)

CORRENS, D. (ed. by) : *Die Mischna : I. Seder : Seraim. 5. Traktat : Schebiit* (A. Töpelmann, Berlin.)

CRAMER, K. : *Genesis* 1-11 *: Urgeschichte.* (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen.)

FINEGAN, J. : *Light from the Ancient Past.* (2nd ed.) (University Press, Princeton & Oxford University Press, London.)

FRITSCH, C. T. : *Genesis.* (Layman's Bible Commentaries, S.C.M. Press, London.)

HORST, F. : *Hiob.* (Biblischer Kommentar, XVI, 1. Erziehungsverein, Neukirchen).

GLUECK, N. : *Rivers in the Desert.* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London).

JAMES, E. O. : *The Ancient Gods.* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London.)

DE JONG, H. W. M. : *Demonische Ziekten in Babel en Bijbel.* (Brill, Leiden.)

KESSLER, W. : *Gott geht es um das Ganze. Jesaja* 56-66 *und* 24-27. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart.)

KRUAS, H. J. : *Psalmen.* (Biblischer Kommentar, XVI, 10, 11, 12. Erziehungsverein, Neukirchen).

MAIER, W. A. : *The Book of Nahum.* (Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Miss.)

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METZGER, B. M. (and others) : *Introduction to the Bible.* (Layman's Bible Commentaries. S.C.M. Press, London).

MÖLLER W. : *Grundriss für Alttestamentliche Einleitung.* (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin.)

MYERS, J. : *Hosea to Jonah* (Layman's Bible Commentaries, S.C.M. Press, London.)

NÉHER, A. : *Jérémie.* (Plon, Paris.)

PARMITER, G. DE C. : *King David : Shepherd and Psalmist.* (Barker London.)

PFEIFFER, C. F. : *Between the Testaments.* (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Mich.)

RUSSELL, D. S. : *Between the Testaments.* (S.C.M. Press, London.)
Studia theologica, Vol. XIII, fasc. ii. (Gleerup, Lound.).
Supplements to Vetus Testamentum. VII. Oxford Congress, 1959. (Brill, Leiden.)

VERGOTE, J. : *Joseph en Égypte.* (Publications Universitaires, Louvain.)

WILDBERGER, H. : *Jahwes Eigentumsvolk.* (Zwingli Verlag, Zürich.)

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